The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,029 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th June
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	500	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3512	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4.000	9 h July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3320	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, June 24th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 22, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. AKOLA sails on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	21 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	" "	32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	" "	36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	" "	61 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

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LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.
BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs.	27
Two Stars, " "	"	30
Three Stars, " "	"	33

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	"	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	10
Gunpowder	"	0	10
Souchong	"		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.

A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. Cook.

Several other second-hand BROUGHAMS, for sale and hire.

A second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE.

And some new Gram and Grass Machines.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER OF DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,

PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.

WITH

An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.

BY

J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*)

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE POONA SEASON.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we have placed our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT from this date under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, having engaged the services of a thoroughly competent qualified CHEMIST of LONDON and PROVINCIAL EXPERIENCE, who will give his best attention to the requirements of all our numerous Constituents and others who may favour us with their Patronage.

OUR PHARMACY DEPARTMENT IN POONA

will, therefore, have the care bestowed upon it so absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy, neatness and despatch in

DISPENSING.

We shall continue our moderate charges as heretofore, which are the same as those in Bombay, namely,

ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE STORES.
PRICES
TO MEMBERS OF H. M. ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE.
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.
You will obtain your Medicines, Sundries, Patent Preparations and Perfumery
AT
20 PER CENT. LESS COST
Than from other Limited Companies.
THOUGH THIS NEW DEPARTURE
MARKS AN ERA IN THE
POONA BRANCH.

we have to remind you that we still give that constant attention to our other numerous Departments which cannot fail to satisfy our clients.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

we are the only genuine Booksellers, Bookbinders, Publishers and Music Sellers in Poona.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
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Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
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HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-pieces for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

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MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

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SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS
AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
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Shirting.
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Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
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Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
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Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
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Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs
Cretonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

amp Beds.
Havresacks.
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Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
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Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall [illegible]
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., and 3-10 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Acg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 22 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPIKABAI, wife of PURSOTUM GANPUTJEE and grand-daughter of TREEKAM MADHOBA, with the consent of LUXMIBAI has contracted to sell to me all that piece or parcel of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Cavel street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by the property of Amrutrao Balwantrao, on the west by the property of Ramdas Bapoobhai, on the north by the Cavel street, and on the south by the property of Premjee Juvan, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 637 and which said premises were formerly assessed under No. 2.

All persons having any claims against the said land, hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my solicitors, Messrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW and HEMMING, at their Office in Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1887.

પરશોતમ આણંદજી,
i.e., PURSOTUM ANANDJEE.

NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1887.
No. 1562.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Secretary to Government, Financial Department, up to NOON, of 20th August next, for the supply of certain EUROPEAN and AMERICAN BOOKS, PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS for the service of the Government of Bombay during the ensuing calendar year 1888. The contract will last for twelve months and will terminate on the 31st December 1888.

2. In framing the tenders, all charges on account of postage should be calculated according to parcel post rates.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender, which will be returned to the Tenderers after the contract is awarded. Each tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of European and American Publications."

4. Forms of tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, together with list showing the names of and the number of copies of the publications required.

5. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RUNCHORE PURBHOODAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI ITCHA, widow of the said deceased.... ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration. Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of June 1887.

Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.
EXPECTED SHORTLY,

THE JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE GRAPHIC.

IT WILL CONTAIN
TWO LARGE PORTRAITS
OF
THE QUEEN,

One representing Her Majesty at the present time, and the other as she appeared in the year 1837.

A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY,
BY MR. WALTER BESANT, ENTITLED
FIFTY YEARS AGO; OR THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.

The Number will be illustrated by a large collection of choice engravings descriptive of events of the Queen's Life and Reign.

Each page of illustrations will be surrounded by a handsome Gold Border specially designed to suit the subjects.

PRICE, Re. 1; POST FREE, Re. 1-4; PER V. P. P., Re. 1-6.

ORDER AT ONCE
TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY,

THE SUMMER NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Containing a Tale of Powerful Interest, by Mr. WALTER BESANT, entitled
"TO CALL HER MINE."

Profusely illustrated by Messrs. A. FORESTIER and G. MONTBARD.

ALSO
TWO COLOURED PICTURES, ENTITLED "BUTTERFLIES," by J.M. Bowket,
AND
"HONEYSUCKLES," by B. Anderson.

Price Re. 1: Post free Rs. 1-4; per V.P. Post Rs. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Nett Cash. Rs. as.
Alaric Spencely, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, (Low's Standard Novels)	1 4
Burnett Lectures on Light, by Geo. G. Stokes...	1 12
Dethroned, by Mrs. Seymour	2 4
Fickle Heart, by Fortune Du Boisgobey	1 4
For a Song Sake and other Stories; by P. B. Marston	2 4
Gleanings in old Garden Literature; by W. C. Hazlitt	3 0
Great Silver River, by Sir Horace Rumbold ...	7 8
Historical Celebrities	1 12
King Solomon's Mines, by H. Rider Haggard ...	3 4
Lectures on Musical Analysis, by H. C. Banister	4 12
Life of John Colet, by J. H. Lupton	7 8
Literary Celebrities	1 12
Manual of Surgery, by Fairlie Clarke	6 12
Memoirs of Barry Lyndon and Little Dinner at Timmins's, by William M. Thackeray	2 8
On the Drainage of Lands, Towns, and Buildings, by G. D. Dunpsey	4 12
On the Scent, by Lady M. Magendie	3 12
Outsider, by Hawley Smart	2 4
Parnell and his Island, by George Moore	1 12
Philip's Handy-Volume Atlas of the World	2 4
Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, by J S Fletcher (Canterbury Poets)	0 10
Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye, by Dr. E. Meyer	17 4
Rothschilds: The Financial Rulers of Nations, by J. Reeves	4 12
Sebastian, by Katharine Saunders	1 4
She, by H. Rider Haggard	4 0
Specimen Days in America, by W. Whitman ...	0 10
Suggestive Lessons in Practical Life	1 4
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AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WILLIAM WALTON ROBINSON, Royal Engineers, who died at Aden on the 7th June 1887, are requested to forward their claims, or pay amounts due, to the undersigned before 13th July 1887, after which date no claims will be entertained.

A. B. STOPFORD,
Major, Royal Artillery,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Aden, 13th June 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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NOTICES.

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PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
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JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Cooria
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum‡
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chaliagaum‡
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjoe
Mussawud
Jiso
ulgaum

Bhadli‡
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beorh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budiapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Borogaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurabgam
Doodnee
Geodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagberry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickzago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Uncleaur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Ktola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalu‡
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Bjrehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Baralree
Ahmedabad†
Sabarmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Loctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

TIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR GONDA

W a
Jun
City
Limbi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

a n Botad
do.
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vardi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Senasar
ngad
Shore
Vartej
badechf
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
from 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments,
minutes for Dinne 40 Minutes for

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on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Cycling and Skating, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clyde (s), from Sydney, &c. ; Brookfield (s), Middlesbrough ; Greystoke (s), Cardiff ; and Nuddea (s), Moulmein.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kingdom (s), for Port Said ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

Reported Theft.—Jadowjee Jairam, a dealer in cotton, living at Mombadavie Tank Road, reported that, during his absence from his office on Tuesday evening, a small wooden box, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 75, was stolen therefrom.

The Missing Boat.—The police launch, while making a search for the missing boat and crew, reported by the captain of the s.s. Bhundara, found the boat and crew at Butcher's Island, being unable to return to their ship owing to the strong wind and tide. The boat with her crew were towed back to their ship by the police launch

Death from the Effects of Drink.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of Marootee Babajee, aged 30 years, a labourer living at Dongree. He was addicted to drink, and on Tuesday evening was found lying drunk and in an unconscious state, and while being removed to the J. J. Hospital he died on the way. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking was passed.

A Pickpocket.—Narayen Anand was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse, containing 8 annas, and two Railway tickets, from the pocket of Manore Jadowjee, a bricklayer, while at the Grant Road Railway Station on Monday last. The accused was arrested by a Railway policeman doing duty at that station as being a suspicious character, and when being searched let drop the purse containing the money and the two Railway tickets, which was soon after identified by the complainant as his property. The accused, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Pope's Jubilee.—A meeting of the parishioners of Culvem (near Gorai) in Salsette was convened, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at the instance of the Rev. Father John Francis Rodrigues, relative to the celebration of the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII.'s holy orders. The reverend gentleman informed his congregation that his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay had sent a subscription list to his care for the purpose, and although he was fully aware of the poverty of his flock, he had not a shadow of doubt that they would, as far as it lay in their power, contribute their mite towards the object in view.

Death from Apoplexy.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, touching the death of John Smith, an old man upwards of 50 years of age. Deceased was a gatekeeper at the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla. He was in the habit of getting drunk at times, and sometimes his drinking bouts continued for a long time. On Sunday evening he was brought home by his son. He was then under the influence of liquor, which he had partaken at the single men's quarters of that Railway Company at Parel, lying in an unconscious state and breathing heavily. Dr. Burjorjee was called in, who on his arrival, administered two injections hypodermically, but the deceased could not be aroused. The Doctor then ordered his removal to the Railway Infirmary, where his breathing became more oppressed, his pulse weaker, and he died. The deceased never suffered from fits, and was a strong man of good constitution. The verdict was : "That the death of John Smith was caused by apoplexy."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in the chair. There were present Col. Merewether, Col. Portman, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

AN APPLICATION FROM A MEMBER.

An application was submitted from Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., for permission, under section 241 of the Municipal Acts, to the establishment of a private market, on his property at the junction of DeLisle and Clerk Roads. Mr. Khote stated in his application that he was willing to comply with all the sanitary requirements of the Act. While this subject was under discussion, Mr. Khote withdrew from the hall.

In connection with this subject, the following memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was read :—"As the Council are aware, the Acting Commissioner is opposed to the opening of private markets. But as the Corporation have recently passed a resolution in the interest of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy approving of private markets, it would appear illogical to refuse other applications." The Acting Commissioner supplemented the above memorandum with the remark that Mr. Ollivant had once negociated with Mr. Khote for the purchase of his land for erecting a municipal market there, but that the negociations had fallen through on account of Mr. Khote asking too high a price for it.

Mr. Nanabhoy proposed that the application be granted.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker seconded the proposition, remarking that since the principle of encouraging private enterprise had been sanctioned by them, it would not be fair to grant an application in one case and to refuse it in another. (Hear hear.) It would be only logical on the part of the Town Council to accede to the present application.

Dr. Cowasji thought Mr. Khote should be allowed to have a market built on his land, and added that Municipal markets were not very paying.

The Acting Commissioner said they were paying from 3 to 5 per cent. He added that he was quite sure that as long as Mr. Khote was there he would do all the needful in regard to that market ; but when he went away they could not be so sure that his heirs and executors would be equally careful. (A laugh.)

The Chairman said that neither the Town Council nor the Corporation had bound themselves to encourage private enterprise, whenever a private individual came forward with his application. He thought that many of those who had voted in favour of the Adamji Peerbhoy market were of opinion that if the necessity of having a market in a certain locality was established, and if the Municipality was not able to supply that want, then it would be desirable to encourage private enterprise.

Col. Merewether: Am I right in understanding that a market in that locality is at present necessary ?

The Chairman replied that it was necessary, as appeared from the negociation which Mr. Ollivant had conducted with Mr. Khote for buying this very piece of land, and again for purchasing another plot belonging to the Railway Company.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

CALLING A MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

The Council was asked by the Acting Secretary under section 12 of the Municipal Acts, to fix a day and hour for holding a special general meeting of the Corporation for the consideration of a "confidential" letter from the Government of India on the subject of the Imperial Institute, and other subjects pending disposal.

It was agreed to convene a meeting of the Corporation on the 14th proximo.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

Re Tom Drewet.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for an interim order for six months, as some of the creditors resided in England. The application was granted.

Re Thomas Walter Quanborough.—An interim order was granted to this insolvent on the application of the same learned counsel.

Re Poonja Thakar.—Mr. Manker also applied for an interim order for this insolvent, which was granted, there being no opposition.

Re Mohideenbhoy Ramjeebhoy.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule by adding the name of the insolvent's wife as a co-insolvent. The schedule was filed on the 13th inst., and there being several writs out against the wife from the Small Causes Court, the present application became necessary. The learned Judge refused the application, as no affidavit had been made in support of it. Leave was granted to the insolvent, however, to renew the application on making a proper affidavit.

Re Doongursey Gopejee.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension for four months of the interim order granted to the insolvent, on the ground that he was settling with his creditors, some of whom had already signed the deed of composition. His Lordship granted an extension for a month only, remarking that insolvent had done nothing during the four months he already had at his disposal. Mr. Manker represented that a month would not be sufficient, for some of the creditors, who were at Rutnagherry, had to come down to Bombay for the purpose of signing the deed. His Lordship, however, thought that the insolvent should write to the creditors without delay, and if he met with proper diligence, a month would be found sufficient for the purpose.

JUBILEE LEVEE AT POONA.

The Poona Season this year has opened brilliantly with a levée in the Council Hall by H. E. the Governor, followed in the evening by a banquet. Lord Reay, accompanied by Lieutenant-General A. Carnegy, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, drove up to the Council Hall at 5 p.m., when they were received at the entrance by a guard of honour furnished by the 2nd Durham Light Infantry. The band of that regiment was also present, and played while the presentations were made. The following is a list of those who attended the levée :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Adam, Brig-Genl
Beacher, A W, Lt-Col
Bulkley, A S, Mr, Surv and Settl Commr
Bartels, H, Mr, Act Imper Germ Consul
Crowe, W H, Mr
Carnegy, A, Maj-Genl
Carnegy, C G, Lt, A-D-C
Carruthers, J T, Major
Corballis, Lt-Col
Coker, R, Col
Chatfield, K M, Mr
Crawford, A, Mr
Cowper, H, Lt-Col
Carnegy, H G, Lt, A-D-C
Filgate, T M, Mr
Fanshawe, A U, Mr
FitzGerald, Capt, Mil Sec to C in-C
Glichrist, Major
Grainger, J K, Mr
Hughes, W C, Mr
Hanwell, J, Capt, R A, A D C
Hogg, Lt-Col, Poona Horse
Holberton, Col, R A
Hewlett, Depty-Surg-Genl, I M D
Johnston, C F H, Rev
Jopp, J, Col
Kirke, Capt, R E
Knowles, Brig-Genl
Linden, B Beider, Rt Rev, S J, Bishop of Poona
Lee-Warner, William, Mr
Luckhardt, Colonel, Commissary-General.
LaTouche, Colonel
Moore, J, Mr, C S
Moore, Dr, Surgn-General
Mander, F D, Lieut-Colonel
Mackenzie, T D, Mr, C S
Naylor, J K, Mr, C S
Ozanne, E J, Mr, C S
Propert, Wm H, Mr, B C S
Pottinger, Brig-Genl
Porteous, W, Mr, C S
Sheppard, G F, Mr, C S
Shuttleworth, A T, Mr
Sexton, Col, S C
Scily-Flood, F, Major-Genl
Spring, Lieut-Col, R A
Stockinger, F, Mr, Austro-Hungarian Consul
Thompson, W A, Surg-Genl
Willoughby, Colonel
Wise, F, Col, Insp-Genl of Police
Wardrop, Colonel
Zaluski, Charles, Comte, Envoye Extraordinaire

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Rao Saheb Amritrao Duffley
H.H. Babi Bismilla Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur
Currunsingjee Vuxerajee, Mr, Thackore of Luktur
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.
Resaldar Major Bahadur Dhowkal Singh, A-D-C to H E the Commander-in-Chief.
Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Haree Deshmookh.
Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C S I
Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudin, C I E
Khanderao Baburao Babhade, Mr
Khanderao V Rastay, Sirdar R B
Laxman Jagannath, Mr
Mahadeo Wasedeo Barve, Mr
Moreshwar Mahadeva Rao Phadnis, Sirdar
Narasinga Rao Krishna, Mr
Shaik M Cassim, Hony A-D-C
Sadashivrao Madhao Purandarey, Sirdar
B V Shastri, Sirdar
Toolajee Fattesin Raj
Trimbuckrow Ramrow Poorundheray, Mr
Viziarungum Moodliar, Sirdar Rao B
Yyankatrao Ghorapade, Raja of Mudhol
Wasodeo Harihar Pandit, Mr
Yeshwant M Kelkar, Mr

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Allan, A, Brigade Surgeon
Anderson, H R F, Mr
Andrew, D C, Lieut-Colonel
Andrade, A P D, Dr
Baker, W W, Mr, R E
Barrett, Arthur, Mr
Becher, E F, Captain
Beaumont, J S, Revd
Beaumont, E J, Mr
Bedford, J H, Colonel, R E
Bethell, Henry Arthur, Mr, R A
Birdwood, W S, Capt
Blanshard, Major
Bocarro, A, Dr
Bocarro, John, Mr
Branson, J T, Mr
Bridges, F, S J, R C Chaplain
Browne, C M, Lieut-Colonel
Brown, D Blair, Surgeon-Major
Borrodaile, G W, Colonel, R A
Boustead, R, Surgeon-Major
Bowen, E Jenkins, Rev
Broadfoot, A, Major, R H A
Budd, Lieut
Burke, C T, Mr
Burridge, F, Major, R A
Burroughs, C, Capt
Cooke, S, Professor, A M I C E
Cooke, Theodore, Dr
Cooper, Mr, 7th Dr Guards
Cousens, Henry, Mr
Cox, Mr
Caldecott, Colonel, R A
Campbell, W M, Major, R A
Cane, A G, Rev
Carpenter, Alfred, Commander, R N
Carre-Carter, C, Major, Inspector of Sub-Marine Defence
Carthew-Yorstoun, E, Mr, Poona Horse
Carvalho, H F, Asst Comr, N D
Cates, Brigade Surgeon, I M S
Chapman, A J, Mr, Ry Dub Fusiliers
Clark, William, Mr
Cochram, Lt-Col, 1st Hamp Regt
Coles, W, Captain, R E
Collings, Cecil B, Mr, R D F
Cook, Brigade Surgeon
Cook, Charles, Rev, S J
Davidson, H C, Mr
De Lisle, G de S, Mr
Dodd, Anthony, Mr, A M S
Dowdall, Lawrence, Major, A P D
Dowell, G W, Mr
Downing, Captain
Downing, G, Mr, 2nd Bn R D Fus
Dunlop, A S, Mr, R A
Erskine, C F, Mr, Rev Surv
Fagan, R S F, Mr, Forest Dept
Falkiner, F R, Mr, R H A
Ferguson, J D, Mr
Fixott, Captain, R A
Fletcher, W M, Mr
Fooks, G E, Surgeon
Forrest, L R W, Mr
Francis, T C, Capt
Fry, T Burgess, Forest Dept
Fryer, Lieut, 22nd Bo I
Fulton, E M H, Mr
Gage, Richards, Mr
Gaye, Arthur, C, Brigade-Surgeon
Gardiner, H L, Mr, R A
Goldie, Mark, Capt, R E
Gordon, Major, D L I.
Graham, Lieut-Colonel
Grayfoot, B B, Surgeon
Grier, H D, Mr, R A
Græme, Major, Insp of Gym
Hellum, Ed H, Mr
Harris, Arthur M A, Mr, R E
Hatch, H F, Mr
Hearn, E H, Mr
Heath, F W, Mr, R A
Helby, Edward C H, Lieut, R N
Henderson, J, Rev
Hickly, M J, Major, R D F
Hillenkamp, Fred, Rev, S J
Hills, C, Mr, R D F
Hindi, Dep-Surgeon-General
Hodson, R D, Dr
Hogge, G S, Mr, 12th Bo I
Holland, E, Capt, R H A
Horrocks, A Mackintosh, Mr
Hudson, A G, Mr, Rev Sur
Hullah, Arthur, Mr
Hume, G, Mr, 61st Regt
Jacob, George Adolphus, Colonel, S C
James, Walter W, Major Dur Lt Inf
Keene, A, Capt, R A
Kempson, B M, Mr, R D F
Kilkelly, C R, Surg
Kingsmill, B, Mr, R A
Kirkham, T B, Mr
Leao, F, Mr
Lee, Lt-Col, Dur Lt Infy
Le Marchant, Lt-Col, R A
Lisboa, J C, Dr
Lloyd, T H, Major, R A
Lord, J Douglas, Rev
Lovett, A C, Mr
Lowthen, Henry, Mr, 3rd Bo L I
Mackenzie, J S F, Lieut-Col, M S C
Mallins, W, Major, R A
Mander, A F, Colonel, R E
Matthias, Lieut, 16th Bombay Infantry
Mathias, G, Mr, H M's Indian Marine
McDermott Mich, Mr
McElninny, W J, Mr, R E
Mead, H R, Mr, Durham Light Infantry
Melville, Mr
Mitchell, Mr, A V D
Morris, G S, Mr, Attd Poona Horse
Moss, T, Mr, Dur Light Infy
Murphy, Surgeon-Major
Muspratt-Williams, Mr, R A
Nandson, W L, Rev
Nelson, P, Lieut, Asst Commy Ordnance
O'Brian, J M, Mr
Oxenham, R G, Mr
Palin, G W, Lieut, Staff Corps
Pearse, Elford, Mr, 2nd Bn R D F
Pease, R Hugh, Mr, E Y Regt
Pierse, C E, Capt, 5th Bo Cavalry
Peyton, C Talbot, Major, Dur L Infantry
Phillips, C, Captain, 19th Bo Infantry
Plunkett, A H, Mr
Poignand, G, Major, Leinster Regiment
Portman, Lt-Colonel
Pottinger, Vet-Surgeon, A V D
Prideaux, A, Lt-Col
Pullan, Ayrton, Colonel
Qualtrough, W J, Qr, Mr, D L I
Radcliffe, C A, Mr, R A
Ransom, I M, Mr, 1.th Bo Infantry
Reilly, Major, A Q M G
Rhodes, F M J D, Mr, R F
Ricardo, H G, Mr, R H A
Riddell, Major
Rivington, C S, Rev
Rooth, R A, Mr, R D F
Russell, B B, Mr, R E
Salamon, Surg-Major
Sawyer, G W, Major, B S C
Schneider, C, Mr, 5th Bo Cavy
Scott, J M, Mr, Rev Survey
Seton, W S, Bart, Lt Col
Sexton, J J O'B, Mr, Ry Dub Fus
Shaw, Major
Shewan, A, Mr, B C S
Simpson, H B, Mr, H M In. Marine
Small, J, Rev
Smith, H N, Mr, R Dub Fus
Smurthwaite, P A, Mr, 3rd Bo In
Sorabjee Kharsedji, Rev
Souza de Rozario, Mr
Steele, L L, Captain, 1st Bo Grenadiers
Swinhoe, C, Colonel, B S C
Swire, H, Capt, A P D
Templer, S G, Lt, 2nd D L I
Thatcher, Torin, Major-General
Thomas, Dacres H, Capt, P H
Thompson, Percy, Mr
Tidswell, E C, Lt, Lac Fus
Tisdall, A L, Lt, R A
Turner, G H, Lt, 13th Bo I
Turner-Jones, G, Capt, R E
Twemlow, E D S, Lt-Col
Twining, P G, Lt, R E
Tyler, Cyril, Captain
Warburton, C C, Mr
Watkins, J, Captain
Wenden, H, Mr
Westlake, J, Mr
Whitcombe, J C, Mr
Whitehouse, Lt, R N
Widdicombe, Lt
Wilkin, E, Mr
Wilson, W H, Col
Woods, H C M, Major, R A
Wooldridge, de Lacy, Col
Wroughton, C R, Mr
Wincent, Capt
Young, Surg

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abdul Rahimankhan, Nawab
Adurji Dorabji Ghaswalla, Mr
Anandrao Balasaheb Raste, Mr
Apte, G K, Mr
Baboorao Gopal, Mr
Balwant Ramchandra Natu, Sirdar
Balkrishna Viziarungam Mudliar, Mr
Bhave, V P, Mr
Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Mr
Bapugi Mahiput Kharker, Mr
Bhangaonkar, K N, Mr
Bhaskerao Balkrishnajee Pitale, Mr
Bhawoo Mansaram Naik, Mr
Bomonjee Sorabjee Setna, Mr
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirval, Mr
Bymonjee Jamaspjee Dustoor, C I E
Byramjee Pudamjee, Mr
Chamanrai Harri, Mr
Chandrasingi Jorawarsingi, Mr.
Chintamanrao N Bhut, Mr
Chintamunrao Vishwanath Nathu, Mr
Chitnis, Mr
Chiplonkar, S H, Mr
Chinto Keshav, Mr
Coopooswamy V Moodliar, Mr
Cowasjee Dossabhoy Davar, Mr
Dadabhoy Pallonjee, Khan Bahadur
Damodar Moreshwar Gole, Mr
Damodar Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Dhanjisha Edulji, Mr
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, Mr
Gungaram Bhawoo Muskey, Mr
Gunpatrao V Sanglikar, Mr
Ghellabhai Harridas, Mr
Gohal B Nene, Mr
Govindrao Chintaman Jog, Mr
Govind Kurkaray, Mr
Gunputrao Shreekristna, Mr
Haree Rawjee, Mr
Haridas Nanabhai, Mr
Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw, Mr
Hurgovind Nathuram, Mr
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr
Shaik Jaffar Mahomed, Mr
Jehangheer Hormusjee Mody, Mr
Karve, R E, Mr
Kashinath Balwant Peedse, Mr
Kekobad Nosherwanjee Dastoor
Keshavrao Vinayek Deshmukh, Mr
Khanderao Abhaji Gupte, Mr
Khunderao Chimanrao Pedarkur, Mr
Kohiyar, J E, Mr
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis, Mr
Kunte, M M, Mr
Lallubhai Gordhandas, Mr
Lakhshman Gopal Deshmukh, B A, Bo C S
Luchman Singh, R B
Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr
Mahadeo Keshav Kumthekare, Mr
Manockjee Cowasjee, Mr
Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Nawab Ali Mardan Khan, Mr
Mirza Ahmed Beg, Moonshee
Moochool Shaw, Mr
Moodoocrishna Moodliar, Mr
Moos, N A, Mr
Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan Bahadoor
Syed Ahmed, Mr
Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Nanavutty, M N, Mr
Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Mr
Narayanrao Dhanojirao, Mr
Narayan Cristna Thanedar, Mr
Narrayen Rao Bhickaji, Mr
Nilkant G Kokhle, Mr.
Nurso Ramchandra Godbole, Mr
Narhar Daji Kalvade, Mr
Narsingrao Konher, Mr
Nilkant Moreshwar Sathe, Mr
Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr
Pavri, B H, Mr
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr
Ramchandra Govind Sapkar, Mr
Ramkrishna G Bhandarkar, Mr
Ramchandra Mansaram, Mr
Ramchandra Sakharam Gupte, Mr
Ramraw Krishna, Mr
Mahamohopadhya Rama Dixit Apte, Mr
Pinade, Y N, Mr
Ramchandra Abaji Raje, Mr
Raoji Vithal Poonaker, Mr
Sabnis, D G, Mr
Sakharam Chimnajee, Mr
Sanjana, K J, Mr
Shawji Dharwaji, Mr
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr
Shunkerrao Narayen, Mr
Soman, N C, Rao Bahadur
Sulliman Abdool Wahed, Mr
Venkajee Shivaram Jog, Mr
Vishram Ramjee Ghollay, Mr
Vishwanath Narayen, Mr
Vinayak Janardhan, Mr
Vithalrao Narayen Natoo, Mr
Vishnu Balkrishna, Mr
Tookaram Nandram Naick, Mr
Wasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan, Mr
Yakoob, Syed, Mr

The undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the levée :—Colonel C.A. Moore, Major Firebrace, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Baggallay, Mr. F. H. Warden, Mr. Fowle, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumji Pestonji and Mr. P. H. Cama, C. I. E.

A JUBILEE PRESENT.

The proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, have presented their subscribers with a handsome pamphlet, in Gujerati, giving a sketch of the life of her Majesty the Queen. The publication is profusely illustrated, the letter press, as well as the general get-up, doing credit to the *Duftur Ashkara* Press. The illustrations include portraits of the Queen, as the passed through the various memorable stages of her life, from the time when she was only a girl of ten to the present year of her Jubilee. Out of the long line of Ministers who have served her Majesty, two well known men of a past generation, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston, have been selected to occupy a place in the picture gallery, which, of course, forms the principal feature of this gift book. We also find here portraits of Ranjeet Singh and his Queen, and the last page presenting a likeness of King Theebaw, as he appeared in all the glory of State, before he was sent into exile for his misdeeds. The sketch of the Queen's life, which is styled *Mahraninu Yash-Varnan*, meaning a "Narrative of the Queen-Empress's glory," comes from the pen of Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji, the editor of the *Rast-Goftar*. The style being simple and elegant, the production will specially commend itself to the large and increasing class of feminine readers among the Parsees, who have now placed within their reach a brief and clear account of a history of our own times, associated with the glorious career of Queen Victoria. The work will prove particularly acceptable to ladies, who will find in it an account of the blameless life of one of their own sex, of her goodness and poiety, and of her exemplary conduct, as a model wife, a model mother, and, in short, a model Queen. It is for making his pamphlet easily intelligible to this class of readers, that we may specially congratulate Mr. Kabraji on having, unconsciously perhaps, contributed to dispel the notion, which appears to be current among many Gujerati writers, that the use of high sounding Sanskrit words is as indispensable to the attainment of correctness and elegance in style, as it is to show off one's learning.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

The case in which the directors of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and their agents, Nathoo Lalljee and Company, were charged by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, was called on before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, yesterday, at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Frere, of the firm of Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, and Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared against the Company ; and Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, represented three directors ; and Mr. Smith, of the firm of Little Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for Nathoo Lalljee and Company, the agents.

Mr. Frere explained to the Court the nature of the charge against the Company, and said that he doubted he would be able to prove that there was any wilful neglect or default on the part of the accused in failing to file their annual balance sheet and their list of shareholders for the past year. But he presumed that the fact that their books were occupied in a suit that was pending in the High Court would be no excuse for their not having complied with the sections of the Act. However, Mr. Frere suggested that a fortnight's adjournment might be granted as it would probably enable the defendants to settle their disputes and file their balance sheet and the list.

Mr. Smith was agreeable to any postponement, as he had, himself, been instructed to call for an adjournment for a long period to enable his client, Nathoo Lalljee, to have the books of the firm audited. Part of the auditing had been done, and he thought that it might be probable the rest of the work would be completed. If that was so the balance sheet and the other documents would be filed within the time. He would say that there had been no intention of wilful default. The disputes between the directors had prevented the earlier auditing of the accounts and the consequent failure to comply with the sections of the Act.

Mr. Hemming was sorry he was not able to take Mr. Smith's view of the matter. He objected to any adjournment, and asked to be allowed to point out to the Court that Mr. Frere, who prosecuted, and Mr. Smith, who appeared for one of the defendants, were of the same firm.

Mr. Smith did not see that any remarks he had made had called forth those observations from Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Frere similarly objected to what had fallen from Mr. Hemming. He thought it seemed as if Mr. Hemming had insinuated that he was not doing his duty in offering the suggestion he had made.

Mr. Hemming replied that he did not think he would overstep the remarks which he would offer to the Court.

Mr. Smith, interrupting, explained to the Court that his firm had been for the last year acting for Mr. Nathoo Lalljee in all his business transactions. It was owing to the disputes between the directors that the documents had not been filed with the register, and his client admitted his default, which he would leave to the Court to deal with, and to inflict any penalty it thought right.

His Worship said it was rather hard. He did not himself see what better suggestion Mr. Frere could have made.

M. Hemming was going to show that there would be no necessity for any adjournment, when Mr. Smith interrupted him again, remarking that he was suggesting collusion.

Mr. Hemming said he had not done so.

Mr. Smith hoped that the Court would not listen to Mr. Hemming if he attempted to suggest any collusion between the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Nathoo Laljee. It was most improper.

Mr. Hemming repeated he had made no such suggestion. He said he was going to add that there had been a considerable amount of correspondence between his firm and the defendant Nathoo Laljee's attorneys, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson. Mr. Hemming then stated that these proceedings had been entirely owing to the conduct of Nathoo Lalljee's negligence and refusal to allow an inspection of the Company's books.

Mr. Smith interrupted Mr. Hemmuing once more to point out to the Court that the question before them was whether there should be an adjournment for a fortnight or not Mr. Hemming had no right to make such charges against his client.

Mr. Hemming remarked, on an expression from the Court, that he should confine himself to the question raised, that he was doing so when Mr. Smith interrupted him. He pointed out the hardship it would be for his clients to have the charge, which was under a penal section of the Code, kept hanging over their heads, especially when the fault was due to the other defendant. They had been for months past trying to get the accounts properly audited, but though co-directors, they could not get access to the books.

His Worship thought these observations would be very relevant when Mr. Hemming's clients were called upon to plead. But what was most important for all the accused was that the books should be audited, and Mr. Smith had stated that if an adjournment was granted it would be soon completed, and both Mr. Frere and Mr. Smith had asked that the matter should be postponed.

Mr. Frere corrected the Court saying he had not asked that, but merely suggested it ; he however thought that Mr. Hemming's remarks could have been made without any suggestions of collusion.

Mr. Hemming maintained that he had put no construction on the facts he had stated, and which were undisputed.

His Worship presumed that the statements were made to influence the Court in some way.

Mr. Frere thought the remarks made were most improper, and placed him in a very awkward position. If necessary, Mr. Smith would retire from the case.

Mr. Hemming said he was merely going to put the Court in possession of facts which were necessary for the better understanding of the position to which they had arrived. He thought it necessary that the Court should know the surrounding circumstances of the dispute which had placed them in Court.

Mr. Smith produced a native auditor, who was, he said, engaged at that time in auditing the books which were in the Company's registered office.

His Worship, after examining the auditor and satisfying himself from the man that the work would be finished in a fortnight, adjourned the case for that period.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·681
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	422
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	19·59
Total fall since 1st January of current year	19·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

The following is the full text of the latter, addressed by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary to the Government of India to the various local Governments, regarding the proposed amendment of the law relating to the execution of decrees to the restitution of conjugal rights :—

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter (No. 73, dated 30th March 1887.) from the Government of Bombay containing a proposal for amending the provisions of section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, so far as they relate to the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. It will be seen that this proposal is made with reference to the case (Indian Law Reports 9 Bombay 529 Indian Law Reports 10, Bombay 301.) of Dadaji Bhikaji *versus* Rukhmabai, recently decided by the High Court at Bombay, and that, as regards the form which the amendment might take, an opinion is expressed that it will perhaps be sufficient to follow the course adopted by the English legislature, and, while retaining the suit for restitution of conjugal rights, to exempt the person against whom a decree is made in such suit from liability to imprisonment.

2. The Indian law recognizes two classes of suits by a husband for the purpose of obtaining the society of his wife, namely :—

(*a*) for the recovery of a wife (Act XV. of 1877, Schedule II, article 34) ; and

(*b*) for restitution of conjugal rights (Act XV. of 1877, Schedule II article 35).

The execution of decrees in suits of these kinds is provided for in section 259 and in section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code respectively. With the first class of suit, which is an action to recover a wife out of the possession of a person who is harbouring her, we are not now directly concerned, though, if legislation in regard to the second class of suit be considered expedient, it may be desirable to take advantage of the opportunity to clearly establish the distinction between the two classes of suits. In regard to the second class, it is to to be observed that the law which recognizes the relation of husband and wife recognizes also that the husband is bound to live with the wife and the wife with the husband. The suit for the restitution of conjugal rights is therefore an useful one, provided that no means which are indefensible on moral or social grounds are adopted to enforce compliance with a decree given in such a suit. Under the Hindu Law, "it is one of the express condition in the nuptial vow that each should be the associate of the other ; and the sages denounce the desertion or neglect of either party by the other as punishable in this world and in the next." (Jagendro Siromani's Commentary page 96.) If, then, the obligation be denied by either of the parties to the marriage, it is only just that Courts should declare the right to exist. A difficulty, however, arises when the Courts have to deal with a refusal to perform conjugal duties by one of the parties to the marriage and the question for consideration is in what way the State ought to interfere to enforce such performance.

3. The earlier practice of the Indian Courts by which "the wife was given bodily into the husband's hands" may have been in accordance with Hindu usage ; but in the case of Chohur Bibee *versus* Ameer Chund (6 W. R., C. R. 105), it was held that disobedience to the order of a Court directing a wife to return to cohabitation fell within the scope of section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1859, and might be dealt with either by imprisonment or attachment of property, or by both. This view was adopted by the Privy Council (11 Moore I. A., 551), and thus not unnaturally became incorporated in section 260 of the revised Code of 1977, on which section the provisions contained in the Code now in force are based. It has been represented to the Government of India that the earlier practice above referred to, as well as that of subjecting a reluctant wife to imprisonment, are alike repugnant to modern ideas ; and it has been suggested that, as a remedial measure, the best course will, as proposed by the Bombay Government, be to follow the movement of the English law, especially if by so doing the Indian legislation in this matter can be brought into greater conformity with the ordinary practice of civilized nations. By the English law (47 and 48 Vic., cap. 68) it is enacted that—

(1) a decree for restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person (section 2) ;

(2) when the application is made by the wife, the Court may order that, in the event of the decree not being complied with, the respondent shall make payments as for alimony (*ibid*) ;

(3) when the application is made by the husband, the Court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and children of the marriage (section 3) ;

(4) the Court may vary any order for payment as it may think just (section 4) ;

(5) Non-compliance with the decree shall be deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted. If a husband has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may petition for dissolution of marriage (section 5) ;

(6) The Court may make order for custody, maintenance, and education of children (section 6).

4. As divorce is easily arranged among Muhammadans, and as it is also common among many castes of the Hindu community, although forbidden by the written law, it has further been suggested, with reference to point (5) above, that non-compliance with the decree should be made a ground for dissolving the marriage upon the application of either party, provided—

(*a*) that compensation were given to the party divorced ; and

(*b*) that a suitable and effective arrangement were made for providing for the children of the marriage.

5. Finally, it has been suggested that if any action in the directions above indicated be taken, it will be necessary, with a view to uniformity of law and practice, to repeal the penalty clause of section 36 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act XV. of 1865.

6. Before coming to a final determination on these suggestions, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable to ascertain the views of Local Governments and administrations in regard to them. I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to move (the Governor in Council, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Commissioner in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,) after such inquiry and consultation with those members of the various communities concerned who are most competent to advice the Government on such questions, to favour the Government of India with an expression of his(your) opinion on the questions referred to above as soon as he (you) conveniently can.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The *Bombay Educational Record* extracts the following sections relating to primary education from the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887 :—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Two important matters in which the Government are jointly interested with the Corporation require special treatment. These are the provision of elementary education for the poor and the management of public hospitals. These are matters apart from the ordinary scope of Municipal government, and it is proposed (section 41) to authorize the Corporation to nominate members from amongst themselves to joint committees, the other members of which would be appointed by Government, and to delegate to these committees such powers and functions, and to arrange for the constitution of the committees on such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon with Government.

SECTIONS OF THE BILL.

Section 41. (1) The Corporation may also, with the concurrence of Government, at any time appoint out of their own body members of a schools' committee and of a hospitals' committee.

(2) A schools' committee may be appointed under this section to administer the school-fund, as defined in section 120, to manage and provide for maintaining and suitably accomodating primary schools, which vest in the Corporation, or partly in the Corporation and partly in Government, and for affording aid, in accordance with the Government grant-in-aid rules from time to time in force, to private primary schools and for the promotion of primary education generally.

(3) A hospitals' committee may be appointed under this section for the management and administration of hospitals and dispensaries which vest in the Corporation, or partly in the Corporation and partly in Government.

(4) The constitution of the said committees, the terms of office of their members, the number of members to be appointed thereto by the Corporation and by Government, respectively, and the rules for the conduct of their affairs shall be such, and their chairman shall be appointed for such period and by such authority or in such manner, as shall from time to time be agreed upon between the Corporation and Government. Provided that the members of any such committee appointed by Government shall not necessarily be members of the Corporation.

(5) Any such committee may, by agreement of the Corporation and of Government be invested, so far as concerns the purposes for which the same is constituted, with all or any of the powers of the Corporation, or of any Municipal authority under this Act.

Section 62. It shall be incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision for each of the following matters, namely :—

(*p*) Maintaining aiding and suitably accommodating schools for primary education ;

Section 64. The Corporation may in their discretion provide from time to time either wholly or partly for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*p*) educational objects other than those set forth in clause *p* section 62.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Section 120. (1) The portion of the Municipal fund to be devoted to the purposes specified in clause (*p*) of section 62 shall be credited under a separate heading in the Municipal accounts shall be called "the school fund."

(2) There shall be carried every official year to the the school fund.

(*a*) Every grant made by Government for the maintenance or aid of primary education.

(*b*) The fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school fund.

(*c*) Such contribution from the general revenue of the Corporation as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, the same being not less in each official year than a sum of such amount as added to the fees levied as aforesaid in the same year would be equal to double the Government grant that year ;

(*d*) The unexpendended balance, if any, of the school fund of the last preceding official year ;

(*e*) All sums made over to the Corporation by way of endowment or otherwise for the promotion of primary education.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

A Horse Show was held at Simla, at Anandale, on Saturday last (18th instant), followed in the afternoon by trotting and jumping matches, which were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The following were the winners :—

ENTRIES.

SECTION A.—(Horses only).

Judges.—Colonel Cook, Mr. Oliphant, and Dr. Findlay.

Class I.—For the best Waler in the Show. (Body Guard Horses excluded.)

Mrs Cautley's br w g Jack	1
H E the Viceroy's b w g Reindeer	2
Lord H Russell's b w m Diana	h c

Class II.—Best Arab.

General Elles' g a h Grey Warrior	1
Lady Robert's br a h Saracen	2

Class III.—Best Country-bred.

Mr Birdwood's g s b m Flirt	1
Inder Singh's b cb m	2

Class IV.—*Bona-fide* Lady's hack.

Mrs Cautley's br w g Jack	1
Mr Birdwood's g s b m Flirt	2

SECTION B.

Judges.—Colonel B. Williams, Dr. Taylor and Colonel Lance.

Class I.—For the best galloway.

H E the Viceroy's ch a h Hakim	1
Sir F Robert's b w g Tommy	2
Captain Gordon's ch cb m Beauty	h c

Class II.—Ponies 13-2 and under.

Major Carré's Ancona	1
Apzal Khan's Shicot	2
Lady H Blackwood's ch cb g Ruby	h c

Class III.—Ponies 12-2 and under.

Hon'ble B Blackwood's g a h Sirus	1
Dr Taylor's ch cb g Nipper	2
Miss E Roberts' d cb g Bucephalus	h c

Class IV.—*Bona-fide* Lady's hack, 14 hands and under.

Mrs Parry Lambert's ch cb m Stella	1
Lady H Blackwood's ch cb g Ruby	2
Major Ian Hamilton's ch a p Firefly	h c
Miss A Robert's g a p Sheikh	h c

Class V.—Weight carrier, 14 hands and under.

Lord H Russell's bl w cob Erebus	1
Major Carré's b cb m Phoongy	2

Class VI.—Child's Pony.

Master Latimer's w cb h Milk	1
Miss Edith Peacock's g cb m Daisy	2

Class VII.—Ponies of a Hill Breed.

Rev W Tribe's b cb p Leo	1
Lady Roberts' g cb p Essau	2

SECTION D.

Judges—Colonel Bushman, Major Hunt and Mr. Oliphant.

Class I.—For the best Animal in the Show. (Any class.)

Mrs Cautley's br w g Jack	1
H E the Viceroy's b w g Reindeer	2
H E the Viceroy's ch a h Hakim	h c

SECTION E.

Judges—Colonel Cook, Lord H Russell and Colonel Mackenzie.

TROTTING COMPETITION.

Class I.—For all horses and galloways.

Capt Hume's br w g Don Juan	1
C-in-C b a h	2
Major Glacy's b w h	3

Class II.—For all ponies.

Lord W Beresford's bl cb g Ungar	1
Capt Manifold's g cb m Jessie	2
Capt Rawlinson's b cb m Hilda	3

SECTION F.

Judges—Colonel B Williams, Colonel Napier and Colonel Lance.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Class I.—For all horses and galloways.

Capt Hume's b w g Don Juan	1
Mrs Cautley's br w g Jack	2
Lady Roberts' b w g King Arthur	h c

Class II.—For all ponies.

Capt Manifold's d cb g Tommy	1
Lady V Blackwood's bl w m Diplomat	2
Hon'ble B Blackwood's g a h Sirus	h c

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr C S Middlemiss, Offg Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, Geological Survey, is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th inst.

Foreign Department.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Carl Diedrich Beenken as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr James Currie as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

Col C K M Walter, Offg Resident of the 1st class, and Offg Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, sub pro tem, and Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, from 1st Apl. 1887.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bhil Corps, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col A Conolly, Comdt, and Political Supdt Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Lieut-Col E Temple, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Conolly on furlough, or until further orders.

Lieut C H Dawson, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd, vice Lieut-Col E Temple, or until further orders.

Mr R Obbard, BA, CS, is appointed to be a Special Asst Commr in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist from afternoon of the 1st April 1887.

Capt J G Morris, BSC, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd class, and to officiate as an Asst Commr of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, vice Mr R D Hare, from forenoon of the 4th Apl 1887.

The services of Lieut A Poingdestre, BSC, Offg Adjt of the Malwa Bhill Corps, are replaced at the disposal the Mily Dept, from date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Col P H F Harris, C B, B S C, offg Depy Adjt-Genl, to be Depy Adjt-Genl, vice Col H Collett, C B, who who has resigned that appointment, dated 4th May 1887.

Maj H M E Brunker, Depy-Asst Adjt-Genl, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, vice Col G B Wolseley, C B, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated 29th May 1887.

Col F Lance, Comdt, 2nd Punjab Cav to officiate as General Supdt, Horse Breeding Operations in India, vice Inspecting Vety Surg J H B Hallen, on furlough, dated 16th June 1887.

The undermentioned Surg appointed to the Bengal Estabt in G G O No 632 of 1886, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified : Surg Patrick Hehir, 16th Nov 1886.

Punjab Frontier Force.

Maj C C Egerton, B S C, Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, offg Asst Adjt-Genl, Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed in that appointment, from 30th Nov 1886.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows from the date of their arrival in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut G H Bush, Wiltshire Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut R C O Creagh, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Bombay Staff Corps—Lieut D Baker, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers [illegible] India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Capt E C M Lushington, B S C, Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c.) for 1 year. Pension service, 12th year, commenced 27th June 1886.

Lieut L Herbert, B S C, Aide-de-Camp to H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G, Comr-in-Chief Bombay, (p a) for 182 days. Pension service, 7th year commenced 22nd Jan 1887.

Surg-Maj A McGregor, 1st Battn, 2nd Goorkha Regt, (m c) for 1 year. Pension service, 15th year commenced 11th July 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—

Col J R B Atkinson, Genl List, Infy, (p a) for months.

Lieut-Col T B M Glascock, B S C (m c) till 4th Oct 1887.

Maj C R Macgregor, B S C, (p a) for 1 month.

Capt E T Paul, B S C, (p a) till 11th Oct 1887.

Capt R F Trotter, B S C, (p a) for 3 months.

Capt F P L White, B S C, (m c) for 6 months.

Lieut B R Ward, RE, (m c) for 6 months.

Lieut C E Norton, RE, (m c) for 5 months.

Surg-Maj J W Johnston, M D, (m c) till 4th Dec 1887.

Surg-Maj W H Gregg, M B, (m c) for 4 months.

Surg-Maj J J Mouteath, M D (m c) for 6 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army—F Coddington, BSC, G H F Codrington, BSC, H C A Szczepanski, BSC, S Beckett, CB, BSC, T A Scott, BSC, J W Swifte, MSC, R V Malden, Bo SC, J Gatacre, Bo SC, C E Blowers, Bo SC, J H M Barnett, MSC, G Mackenzie, Bo SC, F J Wise, Bo SC, and F S Fitz-Patrick, MSC.—12th June, 1887.

Maj G W Beresford, BSC, has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 23rd June 1887, subject to H M's approval.

Marine Department.

The following promotions are made in H M's India Marine, from 1st June 1887, to complete establishment :—

To be Chief Engineers.—Engrs C McClaggan, seconded, W Barrett, and J P Hoare.

To be Engineers.—Asst-Engrs D Jones, F S Lamb, C J Thomas, and J McDonald.

Public Works Department.

Mr C C B Knapp, Ex Engr 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.* Burma, temporarily employed on the Estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic and Locomotive Depts, from 1st Apl 1887 :—

Traffic Dept—Mr J O'Callaghan, from Class I, 3rd grade, to Class I, 2nd Grade.

Mr J Conder, from Class II to Class I, 3rd grade.

Mr G F Mathew, CIE, from Class II to Class I, 3rd grade.

Mr D F Powell, from Class IV, to Class III.

Mr C L Biscoe, from Class IV, to Class III.

Mr C A R Crommelin from Class IV, to Class III.

Mr N M Carnell, from Class IV, to Class III.

Locomotive Dept—Mr C T Sandiford, from Class 2nd grade to Class I, 1st grade.

Mr A W Rendell, from Class I, 2nd grade, *temporary* to Class I, 2nd grade.

Mr W R S Jones, from Class II, to Class 1, 3rd grade.—1st Jan 1886.

Mr J Rickie, from Class III, to Class II.

Mr. C H Mackie, from Class III, to Class II.

Mr L E H Yates, from Class III to Class II.

Mr J Rhind from Class IV to Class III—1st Jan 1887.

Mr H A S Fenner, Supdg Engr 3rd grade *temporary rank*, is permanently promoted to that grade from 28th Mar 1887.

Mr W C Rennie, Exec Engr, 1st grade State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 26th May 1887.

Mr D Campbell, Hon Asst Engr, 1st grade, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted 6 months' leave on private affairs under Sec 130 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Director-General of Railways.

Mr E H Tuck, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted 6 months' leave on urgent private affairs from such date as it may be availed of.

Mr L H Batcher, Asst Engr, 1st grade has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for nine and a half months in commutation of the six months' special leave granted him in Director-Genl's Notification No. 35, dated 25th May 1887.

Lieut S L Craster, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under P W D Code, Volume I Chapter II, paragraph 24, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

HIGH COURT—June 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-86—T H Pearse, for pauper. Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai—Thakurdas, D and C.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonelal Sakalchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

9-83—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and others vs Bachoobai and another—Pestonji and R and Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

50-87—Payne, G and S—Dost Mahomed Karimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D and W and G.

414-86—Chalk W and S—F Chalk and another vs Rattonsey Dewji and others—Little, S F and N.

41-87—Little S F and N—Choonilal Varjewandas vs Marwady Jokhiram Jesraj—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassimbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D ; and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard. (Not to be called on.)

118-87—M B Barbhaya—Goculdas Dewjee vs. Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck and another—Bomonjee and H.

101-87—Jefferson, B and D—Casturchund Abirchund vs Nurrotumdas Hurjeewandas and others—M and Damodhur.

108-87—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Bai Jaiji.—A. F. Turner.

125-87—Nanu and H—Bhicaijee vs Jerbai and others—M and Damodhur—J C Cama—and N & H

128-87—Thakurdas D and C—Esmalji Ebramjee Nagri vs The Machmi Exchange Co—T H Pearse.

137-87—In person a pauper Vithuldas Hurjiwandas vs. Tricumdas Jugjiwandas—Tyabji and D.

138-87—Nanu and H—Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Mehta vs Peeroo Veerji—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

505-86—Payne, G and S—Dadabhoy Jamsetji Nalgaumwala and others vs Anundrao Bhaskerji.

20-87—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs F G Johnson and another.

96-87—Mirza H K—Mir Acbarally bin Abdulalli vs Ahmed Sab Abdulrehman.

121-87—Hore, C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs C A Turner and another—Nanu and H.

144-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Bhicaji Edulji P Gaswala vs Jan Mahomed Cassum—Mansuklal and D.

197-87—Mulji B B—Tapibai vs Gordhundas Parshotumdas—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

546-86—Balk and D—Abdoola Paroo vs. Ganneba and others—In person. Part heard.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Shariff bin Abdool &c. vs Syed Abdool Rahman bin Syed—Payne, G and S and Tobin and R

287-86—Jefferson, B and D—Choonilal Jodhraj vs. The G I P R Co and others—Little, S F and N, and Chalk W and S.

15-87—Mirza, H K—Pestonji Dadabhoy vs. Bachoobai and another—Pestonji and R.

77-87—Little, S F and N—Bhawoo Mowba vs. Ambaram Dayashunker—In person.

61-86—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ismail Haji Oosman vs. Haji Abdoola Haji Aled Sattar—Jefferson, B and D.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

OWING to the interruption of business for the Jubilee holidays we have had few telegrams of a commercial character from London yesterday and to-day. The latest Stock Exchange quotations are of Monday's date, when Consols stood unaltered at 101⅜ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, French Rentes in Paris being ⅛ higher at 109¼.

The New Oriental Bank, Reuter reports, has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, carrying forward at the same time £21,000. As compared with the older institution this result is very satisfactory.

Respecting General Produce we have nothing whatever new from the other side, and regarding Cotton our only advices are from New York, where on Monday ready Mid-Uplands had declined ⅛ cent and Futures 7 points in August and 1 point in October delivery. Yesterday there was no change. Our local market has undergone no alteration. Yesterday business was quite suspended and to-day it might as well have been for all that has been passing. We have not heard of a single transaction for export, and for the mills the only purchases which have transpired are 500 bales Julgaum at Rs. 191 to Rs. 192, and 200 bales Compta at Rs. 165. Nominally prices are Re. 1 lower since Monday, but it is difficult now to quote exactly, classifications being so irregular and unreliable.

WHEAT is even duller than on Monday, the only business doing being purchases by native dealers to cover in previous contracts. Re-sales are still being offered by exporters but, ineffectually, as buyers have quite withdrawn under the influence of the exceedingly adverse advices from Europe, where no one seems inclined to operate in Indian Wheat even at a considerable concession from the rates ruling here. White Delhi, which was sold pretty freely a couple of days ago at Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt., cannot now be placed at the rate, and Red is offering at Rs. 4-2, with no buyers over Rs. 4. Hard Yellow keeps its price, but Khatha has dropped to about Rs. 3-14-6 per cwt.

SEEDS are dull all round at unaltered prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	4,516	bales.
Wheat	26,502	cwts.
Linseed	7,305	„
Rapeseed	7,443	„
Gingelly	1,195	„
Poppy Seed	5,252	„

FREIGHTS are in no way altered, and we have not heard of any fresh business of importance.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady at Monday's closing rates. Very little actual business has transpired, the usual Wednesday's dulness being supplemented by the suspension of advices from Home. Bank Telegraphic is offering at 1s. 4⅝d. for July and 1s. 4 23-32d onwards without apparently tempting remitters. For Credits the same rates are now named both ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-8d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight..	1·79d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97 9-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have not been active to-day. For Mills the market is steady, Leopold being Re. 1, Connaught Rs. 2½ and Prince of Wales Rs. 5 dearer. Nationals have receded to Rs. 415, Treacher and Co., Ld., are in request at Rs. 1,130.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* has the following resume, of the Cotton Market on the day last Mail left:—

The market closes firm, with a distinctly upward bias, and there is more confidence in a further rise than there was when prices were ⅛ to ⅜d lower than they are to-day. The strong statistical position of the article attracted the attention of shrewd speculators several months ago, when, although 5¼d was by the general public thought possible, 5½d was regarded as improbable, and 6d as altogether out of the question. In consequence of the prevalence of this unbelief in an important advance in values, the more sanguine speculators for the rise were able to purchase a very large quantity of summer and autumn deliveries, which they now hold in the confident anticipation of a continued advance; and as they have been collecting profits from week to week (with slight interruptions), they are in a very strong position. Some day, of course, they will be desirous of selling out, but they will not experience much difficulty in this respect so long as the spot sales go on at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 bales per day, for the simple reason that the stock of actual Cotton will decrease week by week. Meanwhile, spinners are complaining loudly about the alleged immoral conduct of Liverpool speculators, whose only offence consists in their having bought largely of an article because they thought it was cheap. Many spinners followed the example of these wicked speculators, and they are now consuming Cotton bought at low prices; but others followed the lead of the "bears," and they are now covering their Yarn sales at a loss. That they should grumble is natural, but their trouble has arisen from their having sold Yarn without providing themselves with Cotton; in other words from their having, like the "bears," sold what they had not got. They speculated for a "fall;" whereas the "bulls" speculated for a "rise;" and there is no more immorality in the one style of business than in the other. To talk of there being a "corner" is nonsense. The speculators are not touching spot Cotton: it is consumers alone who have put up the price of the real article; and the advance is due to the circumstances that the visible supply is smaller than for several years past. It is prefectly true that if speculators would at once retire from the market, and if all spinners would undertake not to purchase morethan their actual requirements, the supply available would go nicely round; but it is quite Utopian to expect anythsng of the kind. The only real remedy, so for as spinners are concerned, is reduced consumption. The systematic adoption of "short time" would change the entire aspect of the market. Whether this is possible or not is for the spinners themselves to decide. No half measures will be of any use; those who have Cotton and those who have none must join in the movement if it is to be successful. Moreover, action should be taken at once. It is said that the adoption of "short time" would throw business into the hands of our foreign competitors. Nothing of the kind. The movement would be merely temporary. Foreign competition is benefited only by *permanent* additions to the cost of production.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	86
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	111
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		5 pct.	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	730
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1 475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	[illegible]
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	580
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	R. 12	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	R. 2	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887.

THE citizens of Bombay will hear with pleasure that the Jubilee has brought to Mr. Arthur Crawford some recognition of the energy and capacity which have marked his long career. Lord Salisbury, who is Foreign Secretary as well as Prime Minister, has very gracefully and thoughtfully telegraphed to Mr. Crawford that her Majesty has been pleased to nominate him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Coming in this form, the decoration is to be regarded as the reward of good service to the State in conducting the negotiations with the representative of Portugal relative to Goa. The Treaty which has placed the Custom-house of Goa under British superintendence, and provides for the construction of the Marmagoa Railway, which will place that important port in direct communication with the interior, is mainly the work of Mr. Crawford, and it is right and becoming that this exceptional work should be requited. No one can say that the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order is beyond Mr. Crawford's deserving, or that it has been accorded prematurely. Bombay—when all is said—owes more to Mr. Crawford's initiative and force of character than to any other, save and except General Hornby, who constructed the Vellard, in despite of the Court of Directors, and made the City which had the reputation of being the most deadly, the most healthy in the tropics. The honour now awarded Mr. Crawford by the Government will be regarded as well bestowed and well deserved. India generally will be equally gratified by another item in the List. The Commander-ship of the Bath, awarded to Sir Evelyn Baring, is a recompense for long and anxious, and quite unsought, servitude in Egypt. It is further, no doubt, an acknowledgment of the exemplary patience with which he endured the presence at Cairo of Sir Drummond Wolff, whose mission was a standing vote of want of confidence in himself. Whatever Sir Drummond may have accomplished—if he has accomplished anything—would have been better and more prudently carried through by Sir Evelyn, who has the advantage of a longer training in Oriental politics than Lord Randolph Churchill's henchman could boast. He would certainly have avoided a course which has already brought upon one of the parties to the unratified Convention, a threat from France and Russia that if it be ratified there will be a declaration of war on the part of those Powers. When questions so momentous, involving European interests of the most formidable kind, are placed in the hands of a diplomatist who has never given any evidence of exceptional prudence or capacity, and is wholly an amateur, the consequences are likely to be untoward, if not altogether unexpected.

Looking at the distribution of Jubilee Honours as a whole, it is difficult to understand what general principle the Government has kept in view in making them. There may be reasons why Lord Londesborough should be made an earl, while all other peers silently acquiesce in the "as you were," and get nothing. But no one can say what Imperial purpose was served in selecting that particular nobleman for an exceptional mark of Royal favour. The same may be said of the selection of the seven Commoners who are made peers. There is no just cause or impediment why they should not be called up into the House of Lords; but why were these seven chosen before all the other sevens who are just as eligible? Sir William Armstrong is the one amongst them who can pretend that his elevation is due to his scientific reputation. He can also plead his services to the country as what the Poet Laureate would term a Lord-Manufacturer, of guns which only burst when they are half loaded, and don't burst only when they are by Admiralty order kept muzzled and empty on board the iron cruisers of the deep. He made the guns "under protest" knowing they would burst,—an instance of patriotic self-sacrifice never excelled. But of his companions, what can either of them allege as a plausible explanation of the fact that in this year of Jubilee, which is to mark an epoch in history, they should be chosen while all else are still Commoners. Of the thirteen new Baronets, we have only as yet the names of four; Sir Algernon Borthwick represents the Press, the other three do not represent anything either in arts or arms. Of the "great number of gentlemen" who are knighted, all that we learn is that many, if not most, of them are Mayors of the Provincial towns. The honours given to the Military service have apparently been allotted on a self-acting principle; so many years' service—a decoration. The Navy is conspicuous by its absence—an extraordinary omission on such an occasion. India gets three Grand Companionships, but the Indian Jubilee is past and gone, and it is idle to recall the sadness which fell upon so many expectants when the timely announcement was made that Indian honours would be very few and very far between. The Colonies? They are like the Navy, not even mentioned in the list of honours, so far as is known yet. But there is no reason to suppose that the decorations which will be accorded them will be more numerous than those which have fallen to the lot of India.

The opportunity, it will doubtless be considered, might have been turned to better account had the peerages, the baronetcies and the knighthoods, been given in recognition of the achievements and the fame of the eminent men who have changed the face of England, and made the reign of Victoria more spacious, and more illustrious, than even the times of great Elizabeth. Distinguished authors might have been honoured even posthumously, since the principle of heredity is still recognised in all its force. The men who have covered England with railways, who have knitted together the cities and the homes of the country, by the electric telegraph and the telephone, the architects who are renewing and ennobling not only the Metropolis, but the cities of England and of the Empire, the great organisers, the men who are the pioneers of the new civilization in new lands:—surely we might expect that they should be regarded as the foremost children of the country on such an occasion as this. The teachers, spiritual and scientific, of the population are not even apparently in the thoughts of any one. Neither a Huxley nor a Spurgeon is mentioned, no preacher, no physician, no surgeon, is called to the House of Lords. No painter or sculptor, no Irving or Sims Reeves, has a place on this roll of fame. Peerages are not given to any of the vigorous statesmen who have built up the Colonies, and made them what they are. When we think what might have been, and then turn back to the list, and glance again over the names it sets forth, what a disappointment! We expect to see assembled round the Throne, and identified for ever with the culmination of a reign which they have made so memorable, representatives of the scientific and artistic and industrial progress of the nation; men whose place in the memory of posterity would be similar to that of the Marshals who received their batons at the coronation of Napoleon, or those other leaders of men, who were remembered as the Companions of Alexander. One touch of a master-hand would have done this. The list as it stands is an anti-climax. It is pleasant to turn from it and hear of the success of the great celebration and the enthusiasm of the population. Her Majesty, having laid aside her mourning, has been able to take her full share in the imposing ceremonial; and, in perfect health and good spirits, has witnessed the universal rejoicing, and fully shared in the happiness of her people.

WE hear that the Government of Bombay has seen its way to making two liberal grants-in-aid in connection with local work amongst seamen. At the request of the Bishop of Bombay a monthly grant of Rs. 100 has been given to the "Seamen's Institute" attached to St. Nicolas Church and the Harbour Mission of the Church of England, on the condition that the Commissioner of Police has *ex-officio* a seat on the Committee of Management, such a condition having been enforced at Calcutta, where a similar grant to that now sanctioned has existed for some time past. At the request of the pastor of the Episcopal Methodist Church a monthly grant of Rs. 200 has been made on similar conditions to the Reading and Recreation Room styled the "Seamen's Rest," which was opened in 1885 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The distinctive object of both these institutions is much the same (though they work on somewhat different principles), that is to counteract the baneful influences to which seamen visiting this port are peculiarly subject. Possibly had there been a "Seamen's Institute" at Bombay in times gone by the P. & O. Company and others who then employed English sailors would have had a better opinion of them, and Mr. Sutherland would have had no occasion for the severe things which he said against them at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company.

THIS season the mangoes in Goa, though late in ripening, have been unusually abundant; so much so, that Alfonso mangoes of the best kind were sold for a rupees and half per hundred, and of inferior kinds at ten annas per hundred. The fruit of the superior sort is seasoned late in June, so that the mangoes under the name of Goa "Alfonso" that are sold in Bombay are generally ofthe inferior quality. Until railway communication between Bombay and Goa is complete, no mangoes of the superior kind can be procurable here.

BY a new fiscal policy the Goa Government recently abolished the tax on tobacco, and substituted for it a tax of 5 per cent. on industry, agriculture and house-rent. The impost on tobacco was to remain in force until arrangements had been made for the proper recovery of the latter. The Collectors, however, wishing to replenish their empty treasuries, commenced levying both the taxes, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the people, and all the while the Government looked on complacently. At last the Government have opened their eyes to the injustice of the double impost, and have finally abolished the tax on tobacco.

THE British Museum and the India Office are making from their collections a presentation of coins to the India Museum at Calcutta.

IT is settled that the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla will be opened towards the end of September.

MRS. WRIGHT, the wife of the commander of the steamer Glenroy, and her daughter were amongst those drowned, when that vessel went down during the collision with the Valiant in the Gulf of Aden.

MR. CLIFFORD, the Judge of Delhi, has given judgment in the case of the Provincial Bank of India against Raja Tej Sing and others of Jodhpur, in favour of the defendants. It is expected that the latter will now make a claim on the Bank for damages for the seizure of their race horses.

A STATEMENT has been published "on the best authority" that the Viceroy during his stay last April at Dehra had an interview with, and made certain proposals to, Yakub Khan. The *Pioneer* now states that there is not a shadow of foundation for such a mischievous rumour being set afloat. Here again we must deprecate the invention and circulation of stories which are calculated to arouse the Amir's suspicions forthwith. Abdul Rahman has trouble enough in his own dominions without being worried by doubts as to the sincerity of the Government of India.

IN publishing in General Orders an abstract statement of the accounts of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for the year 1886, the Committee of Management "desire to place upon record their thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel H. I. E. Ford, Royal Artillery, late 1st-Assistant Adjutant-General, for the able manner in which the affairs of the Fund were administered during his tenure of office as honorary secretary."

SIXTEEN and a-quarter-millions of gallons of kerosine oil were imported into Calcutta from the United States last year, but it is doubtful if Russian competition can be resisted much longer. Since the quality of the Russian oil has improved, the imports from Batoum and the Caspian into the United Kingdom have been so large that the American dealers are seriously alarmed, and there can be little doubt that the Indian market will be invaded in like manner before a very long time. The source of supply we are most interested in is Burma. But the disturbed state of the country has prevented a development of the trade there during the past year. The cost of kerosine or petroleum, is now being lowered by a change in the method of conveying the oil. Instead of the costly method of shipment in-barrels, the system of pumping the oil-into tank steamers, and then pumping it out at the port of destination, has been largely introduced. On the Continent this system is further developed, for the oil is pumped out of the steamers at the port of destination into railway tank wagons, and then conveyed without further trouble to any place inland where it is required.

THE question of transporting fresh fish, fruit, and game over long distances by rail in India is once more coming to the front. Some years ago a patent car, built by the Swansea Wagon Company, was tried on an Indian line: and failed for two reasons. Ice was dear: and the coolies who had to handle the complicated car, were stupid. Now, however, ice is cheap: and though the coolies have not been "levelled up" to understand complicated machinery, the latter has been levelled down to the lowness of their comprehension. In fact, remarks the Lahore paper, we think that the time has arrived when another trial of the car might be made, with assured success. We do not say that Calcutta aspirations for the "splendid fruits of the Punjab" for breakfast will be literally verified. But this country where, more than in any other, Europeans accustomed to the comforts of English house-keeping wage an unequal warfare with the putrifying sun, the wily khansama and the villainous cook, is surely the place where fresh fruit, fresh fish and fresh game from distant districts would be the greatest godsend.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON having taken the Mahommedans under their wing for the Mecca pilgrimage, are now turning their attention to the innumerable Hindoo pilgrimages and *melas* that in one part of India or the other, draw a continuous stream of devotees along the high roads and railways leading to the various shrines. The *Indian Daily News* says that the preliminary overtures that have been made from the head office in London have not so far been favourably received by the different Railway Companies. "Mr. Cook, however, is not a man easily beat, and if his Lieutenants in India can once acquire a knowledge of the various pilgrimages, and of the manner in which and the times of the year that the faithful foregather from the thousands of villages and towns towards the various railway centres, they may yet organise a native staff to lead the pilgrims to Pooree, Hurdwar, Gya and other holy meeting grounds. At present the Railway Companies have largely to depend on the averages of previous years to meet these extraordinary demands on their coaching powers, and even then the entire resources of the line are taxed beyond their powers to carry off the accumulated thousands who patiently wait outside the station till their turn comes. If Messrs. Cook and Sons through their agents could regulate and direct this living stream and provide them with tickets, the Railway Companies would find that their intervention would increase as well as simplify a problem that has practically hitherto been too much for them."

WE publish elsewhere the story of the loss of the Messageries Maritimes mail steamer Menzaleh as told in the China papers. The accident was caused by the propeller dropping off and the machinery giving way, a portion of it going clean through the bottom of the ship. The water rushed in with tremendous force, and as it seemed as if the ship were to go down quickly, the passengers and crew, without confusion, took to the boats, leaving mails, luggage, &c., on board. The Glenshiel then came up, took the passengers on board, and next moning took the vessel in tow, anchoring again at night. When towing operations were about to be resumed next morning, the vessel was visibly sinking, and immediately after she disappeared under water. The passengers of the Glenshiel have drawn up a memorandum of the occurrence in which they say that it is their opinion that if Captain Blanc (of the Menzaleh) had gone on board his steamer as Captain Donaldson of the Glenshiel asked him to do and worked the pumps, that the ship could have been saved. Other statements in the memorandum make it appear as if Captain Blanc, his officers and crew had been guilty of something like cowardice. Captain Blanc has replied meantime that he has not the time to refute these accusations, and that the proper place to refute them is at the Marine Court of inquiry at Marseilles. The value of the statement made by the passengers of the Glenshiel is discounted by the fact that it is signed by the women and children passengers, who could not possibly have known anything personally of some of the facts referred to.

HONGKONG will be probably be the last part of the British Empire to celebrate the Jubilee. The Jubilee Committee is proceeding in a very leisurely manner. It has, after much consideration, decided that the celebration will be held on the 9th November. It was considered impracticable to hold the rejoicings in June, as there would not be sufficient time to make the necessary preparations, and as it had been ascertained that the Chinese community would not be able to co-operate with the British community, if the illuminations, &c., were held in that month. It is hoped that by postponing the date the Admiral and the fleet will be able to be present to take part in the rejoicings. It is expected the Government will contribute 10,000 dollars and the British community 10,000 dollars towards a statue of the Queen; the Chinese community have voted 10,000 dollars.

THE Opium Ordinance having been passed by the Hongkong Legislative Council was brought into force on the 1st instant, and it is now being administered by a new officer styled the Superintendent of Exports and Imports. Concurrent with the introduction of the Ordinance, a hulk Custom House, to be used temporarily, has been opened at the back of Stone-cutter's Island in Chinese waters.

THE Glenogle, the second of the China tea steamers, did not get away from Woosung until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 29th May, 7 days 15 hours after the Moyune. She raced as far as Turnabout Island, 400 miles from the Red Buoy, with the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, one of the fastest boats in the Fleet. From the position in which the Moyune was sighted by the Glenogle on the morning of the 25th ultimo, about 900 miles from Singapore, it is probable that she reached that port early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, which would give her an average of close upon 13½ knots an hour for the journey.

MUCH attention is given in Java to the preparation of indigo, which in quality is said to be quite equal to the best produce of Tirhoot. The competition seriously effects the Indian industry, except for the American markets, where certain descriptions of the dye are in demand which India can supply better than Java. The prices in India last year were very low, notwithstanding that the crop was not excessive, while the production in Java was twice the average outturn, and found a ready market. The Behar Indigo Planters' Association have deputed one of their members, Mr. Collingridge, to Java, to make inquiries about indigo cultivation in that country. The Bengal Government are said to be defraying a portion of Mr. Collingridge's expenses, and it is reported that he also carries letters of recommendation from the Government of India. The object of the visit will be to try to discover how it is that the Dutch planters turn out indigo superior to that manufactured by their brethren of Behar.

THE British Consul at Port Said, in his last annual report on the trade of that district, mentions the somewhat curious fact that the competition in the coal trade there had become so great that steamers were actually supplied with coal at a lower rate than it cost. The coal trade is a large one, no less then 603,415 tons having been landed in 1886, the competition having increased in that year by the addition of three new firms to the two which had previously carried on the business. But it is quite certain that no business can be carried on for any length of time under such circumstances as those mentioned in the Consul's report. An interesting fact stated is the rapidity with which coals are put on board the different steamers on both the homeward and outward voyages, but this is a matter of necessity. Two of the champion loading records were the putting 1,300 tons of coal on board the s. s. Orient in three hours and three-quarters, and 904 tons on board H. M. S. Jumna in two hours-and-a-half.

Vanity Fair has just heard a very pretty story of the Princess of Wales. A little while ago she visited the Millbank female prison, and was shown over the place by the zealous and devoted chaplain, the Rev. George Merrick. In one of the cells the Princess was shown a woman who was so violent that it had been found necessary to handcuff her. Her Royal Highness spoke kindly and tenderly to the woman, remonstrated with her as to her conduct, and compleely broke down her sullenness. The refractory woman burst into tears, and on the Princess asking her to promise that if the handcuffs were removed she would not be violent, she faltered out, in a voice choked with sobs, "I will really be good, my lady, if they take these things off." It is needless to say that "these things" were taken off.

Truth says:—"An amusing story is going about, with the Archdeacon of Winchester for its hero. A few days since the archdeacon took a party of ladies over the cathedral, and, having entered the sacred edifice, put the key in his archidiaconal pocket. The organ happened to be under repair, and some of the pipes were lying about. The archdeacon is a small man, and his evil genius prompted him to give his friends a practical illustration either of his own smallness or the vast dimensions of one of the pipes by crawling into it. But either the archdeacon was bigger than he supposed or the pipe was smaller; for having screwed himself inside, there the reverend gentleman stuck. The keys of the church being in his pocket, and the ladies being unable to extract him, the archdeacon had to remain there till the workmen came back from dinner. If this story be not true, 'tis pity."

THE *Lady's World* says:—It is on record that the Empress Josephine once bought thirty-eight bonnets in one month. We do not know at what number her mighty husband drew the line; but it is a fact that, having learnt that she had indulged herself with the acquisition of this large number, he—when he one day went into the saloon leading to her apartment and found in it Mdlle. Despeaux, the milliner, with a huge pile of suspicious-looking bandboxes—was so indignant at the idea of his wife making fresh purchases, that he flew into such a passion that every one ran away, leaving him to decide whether he would vent his rage on poor Josephine, who was a prisoner with her feet in a foot-bath, or on the milliner herself. He did a little of both. He was so angry with Josephine that she was speechless with terror; and he sent for Savary, his Minister of Police, and ordered him to arrest Mdlle. Despeaux. She was sent to La Force immediately; and though her fear of Napoleon and horror of a night in prison made her ill, her fortune was probably made by this startling outbreak of Imperial temper. Next day nearly every one in Paris flocked to see her, hear her story and condole with her. She never could have lacked custom after this. We are curious to know what Josephine's thirty-eight were like.

TELEGRAMS.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The weather has been most brilliant throughout the day.

At sunrise crowds commenced collecting in the streets on the line of Procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey.

The scene in Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, and round the Abbey, was one of unmatched brilliancy, and had a most impressive effect, the assembled myriads being animated by one deep feeling of ardent loyalty towards their Sovereign.

The brilliant cavalcade of Princes escorting the Queen's carriage was one of the great features of the Procession.

The Crown Prince of Germany was especially singled out and was warmly cheered.

The Marquis of Lorne's horse became restive, and the Marquis was thrown, but fortunately sustained no injury, and, mounting another steed, he proceeded with the rest of the escort.

Her Majesty had on this occasion discarded her usual mourning costume, and looked smiling and happy.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishop of London and Clergy, received the Queen at the entrance of the Abbey, and conducted her to the Coronation Chair, which stood on a dais facing the altar.

At the close of the ceremony, the Princes and Princesses came forward and did obeisance to her Majesty, after which the Procession reformed and returned to Buckingham Palace in the same order, but by a different *route*.

The Indian Princes in their gorgeous dresses excited a great deal of interest.

The feeling of the people towards the Queen was one of the utmost enthusiasm, and the whole affair was a complete success, no hitch whatever occurring to mar the superb and memorable pageant.

JUNE 22.

The illuminations last night were witnessed by vast multitudes, who behaved in a most admirable and orderly manner.

Telegrams have been received from every part of the United Kingdom, the Continent, Colonies and America, giving accounts of how the Jubilee has been celebrated.

Her Majesty the Queen has not suffered at all from the fatigues of the ceremonies.

FURTHER HONOURS.

Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S., has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

France and Russia both sent strongly-worded notes to the Porte on Monday, protesting against the Anglo-Turkish Convention, in which they threaten to declare war if the Sultan ratifies the Convention.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has agreed to extend the time for ratification until the end of the Bairam Festival, which will be on Saturday.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER HYDASPES.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. steamer Hydaspes will require to be lightened before she can be got off.

Two steamers have gone to her assistance. All the passengers and mails will be sent on board the s. s. Tanjore.

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THE BURDWAN RAJ ADOPTION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

The Board of Revenue, who have lately been engaged in hearing arguments in the matter of the Burdwan Raj Adoption Case, have sent in their decision, which is to the effect that the Burdwan family is governed by the Punjab Law of Adoption. Therefore the adoption by the young Maharani of the son of Lalla Ban Behari is legal, and the Board strongly recommend the Lieutenant-Governor's sanctioning the proposed adoption under the provision of the Court Wards Act. The youth in question is five years of age.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 22.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with great rejoicings under the auspices of Dr. Pollen, the Collector, Mr. McCorkell, the Judge, the Dewan, and Mr. Navalrai, Deputy Magistrate. A procession of nearly four thousand school boys, bearing banners, was preceded by the Beluchi Band, and a life-size picture of the Queen-Empress in a carriage, with a Jubilee banner. The procession marched through the city to the gardens, where there was a feast, games, &c. Thence they returned by torchlight. The procession witnessed the fireworks and salvoes of Artillery from the Collector's bungalow. A grand nautch party was given by Dewan's Niribdas and Amarsing.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hooseda, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay yesterday at noon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 21.

10 p.m.	81 1

TUESDAY, June 22.

6 a.m.	80 4
10 a.m.	81 3
2 p.m.	81 1
4 p.m.	81 5.

THE Austrian naval authorities publish warnings to the effect that no trading-ships should attempt to sail in the waters east of Sumatra unless escorted by men-of-war, there being numerous pirates in those waters. Landing without a military escort is also most dangerous, and the Dutch authorities decline to take any responsibility.

THE STRANDING OF THE HYDASPES.

THE P. & O. Company have received a telegram from their agent at Suez, stating that the Hydaspes went ashore on Shah Mahmoud Reef, Ras Mahommed side, at 4 a. m. on Sunday. The steamer Lisnacrieve with the mails and six passengers arrived at Suez at midnight on Tuesday. The rest of the passengers are all well, and staying by the ship, which is in no danger.

STATE BANQUET AT POONA.
SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

IN honour of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, a State banquet was given by H. E. the Governor at Ghunesh Khind, Poona, on Tuesday evening. There were present :—

FIRST TABLE.

Rev Mr Cane
Mr Shuttleworth
Colonel Jacob
Colonel Mander
Mr Bartels
Colonel Coker
Colonel Willoughby
Mr Whiting
Mr Mackenzie
Mr Propert
General Solly-Flood
Mr Cordery
Lady Reay
Count Zaluski
Kazi Shahabudin
Surgeon-General Moore
General Pottinger
Mr Stockinger
Dr Hewlett
Colonel Holberton
Colonel Luckhardt
Colonel Lyttleton
Colonel Corballis
Colonel LeMarchant
Mr A S Bulkley
Rev Henderson

Mr D Padumji
Colonel Spring
Colonel Wise
Mrs Lyttleton
Colonel Borrodaile
Dr Linden, S J
Colonel LaTouche
Sir J Jeejeebhoy
Brig-General Knowles
Mr Moore
Mr Sheppard
Mr Naylor
General Carnegy
H E the Governor
Mr Richey
Dr Thomson
Mr Crawford
Brig-General Adam
Mr Hughes
Colonel Wardrop
Colonel Sexton
Colonel Jopp
Mrs Rawlins
Mr Crowe
Colonel Cowper
Colonel Hogg

SECOND TABLE.

Mr Carnegy
Major Gilchrist
Mr Filgate
Mr Monteath
Mr Ozanne
Captain Phayre
Capt Kirke

Captain Gordon
Major Carruthers
Colonel Becher
Major Mayne
Mr Fanshawe
Major Graeme
Mr Yarde-Buller

The health of her Majesty, the only official toast, was proposed by H. E. the Governor in the following terms :—General Carnegy, your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—Wherever subjects of the Queen-Empress are gathered to-day, they will be animated by a sense of gratitude for the past, and of prayer for the future. The historian who will have to do justice to the Victorian era will not find it an easy task. The men of science claim that era as one in which the progress achieved by them have culminated in the discovery of great laws, which have explained a great deal that was hitherto unknown. The engineers point with pride to the monuments of their skill. The philanthropist and the humanitarians assert that they have revolutionised public opinion. The artists dwell on the strides and conquests of good taste in our public and domestic abodes. The bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange will put in a claim which the historian will not to able to set aside. The agriculturist will ask the historian to chronicle his joys as well as his sorrows, and I am afraid his sorrows are unheeded by the economist vindicating for the Victorian era the great blessing of the cheap loaf, which he will tell you is one of the causes of our prosperity and is a necessary element to our power. I shall not quarrel with him The artisan will ask the historian to record his gratitude for all that has been done to make his life worth living, and the name of Shaftesbury will certainly in many a humble dwelling be mentioned as a benefactor. The Indian administrator will require his work to stand out in bold relief, and I for one am quite prepared to urge his claim. The soldier and the sailor will have their valiant deeds, their endurance and their scientific progress entered without difficulty, and the historian will probably add that they never ceased to grumble, and here again I do not quarrel because their grumbling means that they aspire to greater perfection, and are impressed by the enormous responsibility which has been imposed on them to protect our vast Empire. The historian will have to devote many chapters to the moral and material progress of India, and one of the brightest pages of the history will be her Majesty's personal solicitude for all classes of her Indian subjects. If I have omitted any category—and I am conscious of many omissions—it is simply that so prodigious has been the activity displayed in various fields that I should exhaust your patience if I were to exhaust the list. The historian, gentlemen, will have to ask another question : Is this Jubilee the zenith of English power ? It is a solemn and a serious question which will present itself naturally to thoughtful minds in every part of the Empire. It is not our duty to answer it, but it is our duty to make every effort in our power that the answer should be eventually satisfactory. It is more and more felt by English statesmen that one of their first duties is to knit closely together the various parts of H. M.'s dominions. The federal idea is one of the first fruits of this tendency. It is as yet undeveloped. It is in its childhood. It need not come to a rapid maturity because we have the chief element : a visible emblem of our unity in the Throne. It is round the Throne that Australians, Canadians, Indians, South Africans foregather and amalgamate. It is in that temperate zone that they all feel perfectly happy. The struggles of our political parties are to them provincial incidents. They find the great principles of English justice, of English common sense, of English sobriety all concentrated in their Sovereign, and it to those sterling qualities as represented in a long and illustrious occupation of the Throne that they have come to do homage. We are apt to forget what the value is of the historical features of our Constitution. We are not unmindful of the fact that paper constitutions can be made any day, but that dynasties are not invented. To the cohesion of an Empire like ours, especially, these historical features are indispensable. Take them away and your constitution is inferior to the marvellous fabric evolved by the genius of the founders of the United States. Preserve them with care and you will continue to attract Americans and Australians, who are not in search of democratic practices, of which they have enough and to spare at home, but who come to England in search of refinement, who come to satisfy, like Wendell Homes, the yearning they feel after the Old Country, because your ancient institutions, your venerable cathedrals, your great collections of art, science, antiquity are what they lack at home. That is why Americans and Australians send their sons to Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Harrow, and I may add will eventually send them to the University of London, which must become the future great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo-Saxon race. If Englishmen wish to keep the ascendancy they have hitherto exercised over their own scattered race, they must not themselves show a want of appreciation of what is most attractive to their trans-Atlantic compatriots. We have it in our power to make of London the virtual metropolis of all English-speaking communities. Society finds in the Sovereign its natural head and guide, and the influence exerted over society by the illustrious example given to it, during the last 50 years cannot be overrated. A frivolous society, representing all the worst features of an effete plutocracy, would repel instead of attracting the members of busy and practical communities. A moral and enlightened society, aware that a great duty has devolved on it, will act as a powerful link of unity and of good feeling. Englishmen, and still less Scotsmen, are courtiers by nature. If they were asked their opinion they would probably say that courtiers have not established thrones, have not preserved thrones, but that they have sometimes shaken thrones. But, gentlemen, speaking as a Scotch Liberal, in hearty association with the aspirations of the Scottish people, I may claim for them that with all their love of independence, and contempt for obsequiousness, they are the most loyal subjects of the Crown. Why ? Because loyalty to them represents Truth, Faith and Chivalry. Sovereigns have the power to shake that loyalty, and it is easier to shake than to conquer. At the commencement of the reign it stood in jeopardy. Lord Melbourne must have watched with great anxiety the faintness of the acclamations when the Queen showed herself at the window of St. James's Palace while the proclamation of her Accession was made by the heralds. If Lord Melbourne had lived, he would have had the proud satisfaction of witnessing that most impressive scene, when the Queen-Empress was greeted with one long-line of cheers from the West End to the East-End on the occasion of the opening of the People's Palace. That Palace is a most appropriate monument of this Jubilee. Those cheers must have borne to the Queen-Empress the gratifying testimony that the loyalty of her subjects was infinitely stronger in 1887 than it was in 1837, and that her Majesty had not laboured in vain. That ceremony, gentlemen, teaches a lesson of great value. The craving of the people for improvement of their condition is undoubted ; but the recognition and sanction of that craving by the Sovereign is as undoubted as is her sympathy with their struggles and their trials. On those lines, and on those lines only, will Monarchy continue to be an ennobling, a healing, a conciliatory influence. Her Majesty's Proclamation bears evidence of her good-will towards her Indian subjects, who share with their English fellow-subjects, love and respect for their Queen-Empress, whose reign has guaranteed internal peace and concord. I know that the feelings of the intelligent part of the native community in this Presidency—and it contains men for whom I have a great personal regard—are thoroughly with us on this occasion, and in proposing her Majesty's health it gives me the greatest pleasure to feel that I am also speaking in their name. Even in the darkest hours of the French Revolution, when every Divine and human institution was swept away, and a great historical past wantonly obliterated, the instinct of loyalty kept flickering, and to satisfy this instinct the goddess of reason was set up. Happily, concluded his Excellency, we have escaped such aberrations, and we still cherish what is vital in our ancient traditions and institutions. We share this feeling with our Indian fellow-subjects, and we fully realise the great privilege of having been governed and being governed by our beloved Queen-Empress.

The toast was heartily honoured.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICES.

A FURTHER information filed by Mr. Sterndale Assistant Accountant-General, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, discloses the fact that further frauds, alleged to have been committed by Thomas, the Eurasian clerk who was arrested on Saturday, have been committed in the Paper Currency Department. The first charge against Thomas referred to the misappropriation of four half-notes, amounting to 4,000, the property of Government. The further sums, in respect of which Thomas, who, it will be remembered, was in charge of the lost note section in the Paper Currency office, has been charged with, amount in the aggregate to Rs. 820, made up of sums varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 50. In addition to these charges, Mr. Sterndale prefers one of forgery against his late subordinate. Yesterday the case, which had been adjourned from Saturday, was opened by Mr. Frere, the Public Prosecutor, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The following is a report of the proceedings :—

Mr. Sterndale was sworn to the information, in reference to the charge of Rs. 4,000, and formally identified Thomas.

The Public Prosecutor then said that Mr. Sterndale had an additional information to lay, in which he charged the accused in several instances with criminal misappropriation, and in one case with forgery.

Mr. Sterndale then swore to the following information :—

Since filing my information sworn on the 18th day of June 1887, I have discovered several other instances in which the said Thomas Thomas has misappropriated monies belonging to Government, and the following are the instances in which I further charge the said Thomas Thomas with such misappropriation :—(*a*) On the 25th day of November 1886, the said Thomas Thomas obtained the sum of Rs. 50 from Government moneys for payment to one Bhima Nathajee, but such sum has never been paid to the said Bhima Nathajee or accounted for by the said Thomas Thomas. (*b*) On the 27th January 1887, the said Thomas Thomas obtained the sum of Rs. 600 from Government moneys for payment to one Chandulal Ramsadas, but such sum has never been paid to the said Chandulal Ramsadas. (*c*) On the 28th day of March 1887, the said Thomas Thomas obtained the sum of Rs. 20 from Government moneys for payment to one Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee, but such sum has never been paid to the said Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee or accounted for by the said Thomas Thomas. (*d*) On the 1st day of December 1886, the said Thomas Thomas obtained from the said Government moneys the sum of Rs. 50 for payment to one Hormusjee Eduljee, but such sum has never been paid to the said Hormusjee Eduljee or accounted for by the said Thomas Thomas. (*e*) On the 22nd December 1886, the said Thomas Thomas obtained the sum of Rs. 100 for payment to one Moosa Nurjee, on behalf of Jan Mahomed Abdul Currim, but such sum has never been paid to the said Moosa Nurjee, or to the said Jan Mahomed Abdul Currim, or accounted for by the said Thomas Thomas.

On the 13th September, the said Thomas Thomas falsified the issue register, and forged the initial of one Henry Willis Graham, the officer in charge of the register, for the purpose of obtaining two half-notes of the value of Rs. 100 each, which had already been previously paid. I therefore charge the said Thomas Thomas with criminal breach of trust under section 409, and with forgery under section 465, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship remarked that he gathered from the information that these were separate charges, and would have to be disposed of separately.

Mr. Frere wished to deal with them all together, as he did not think it would be necessary to try them *seriatim*. The same evidence would be adduced in each case, the parties to whom the moneys ought to have been paid, being different.

His Worship observed that the evidence in one case could hardly be evidence in another. He thought it was a point Mr. Frere should consider.

Mr. Frere : The best way would be to ask the accused if he pleads guilty or not.

His Worship : This is a very serious case, a warrant case, and we should proceed according to the Code. (Addressing Thomas) : Are you defended ?

Thomas : No, your Worship.

His Worship : Well, the Procedure Code lays down that the Magistrate should proceed to hear the complaint, and take all such evidence, &c. I can hardly ask him to plead before recording evidence.

Mr. Frere asked whether his Worship would deal with the case himself or commit it to the Sessions.

His Worship stated that he would most probably commit it if a *prima facie* case was made out. But as the next Sessions sat on Monday, he did not see how Mr. Frere would think of having the case finished in time for it.

Mr. Frere was quite confident that he would, as he thought the cases would not take more than a few hours. But he was unable to go on with the matter just then ; he had another case against the Pachora Company, and would like it to be adjourned.

The case was then postponed to this afternoon, and the accused was removed.

Mrs. Thomas handed in to his Worship an application to allow Thomas to remain in the lock-up on the ground-floor of the Court premises, so that she might see him and communicate with him.

His Worship, addressing Inspector Butterfield, said he would be very glad if some arrangements were made, as were done in Morton's case, to detain Thomas below, and afford Mrs. Thomas opportunities of seeing and speaking to him.

After the Pachora Spinning and Weaving Company's case, to which Mr. Frere had referred, was disposed, which was an hour later, Mr. Frere asked that Thomas' case should be taken on.

Thomas was placed before the Court, but before proceeding Mr. Frere suggested that the accused should be asked if he wished to instruct some legal gentleman to appear on his behalf.

His Worship then asked Thomas if he desired an adjournment to engage counsel.

Thomas : Will you commit me to the Sessions, or dispose of the case yourself ?

His Worship said that that was another point. It was not the question, then, as to whether he would dispose of the case, or send it to the High Court. He would say that if a *prima facie* case was made out, he should consider it his duty to commit it, as it was a case of a very serious character. All they were concerned for then was whether he wanted an adjournment or not.

Thomas replied that he would prefer one, and asked for copies of the informations, which were granted. The case then stood over, as was originally arranged, till this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 21.—The barometer has commenced to fall in Western and Southern India, Ceylon, and the South of the Bay. The winds on the West Coast are slightly below their average strength, and rain has almost ceased to fall. Mangalore and Cochin alone report a rainfall exceeding one inch. The winds have strengthened very considerably at Galle and Colombo, and are stronger than they have been since the 1st of the month, thus indicating a probable early advance of strong monsoon winds up the Bay, and perhaps also the West Coast. The barometer has risen in North and North-Eastern India. The barometric depression yesterday in South-West Bengal has advanced into Central Behar, and the central is a little to the South of Patna. It is filling up, but may drift into the Eastern Districts of the N.-W. Provinces. It has given heavy rain to Behar and a large part of Bengal, and the indraught from the West Coast has given general rain to the North and West Districts of the Central Provinces. Over the whole of that area, the rainfall yesterday ranged from half an inch to three inches. The temperature has again decreased, and humidity increased, in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces. General rain fell at the hill stations and in the districts near the hills. Bareilly received three inches ; Lahore two ; Mussoorie, Ranikhet, Simla, Roorkee, and Dehra Ismail Khan one inch.

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you lend the aid of your journal to protest against a piece of vandalism now in progress, so barbarous, so wholesale, so systematic that your readers will, I am afraid, scarcely believe my account. The Bombay Presidency used to boast of possessing one of the grandest ruined cities in the world. Bijapur was in old times as large as Paris is now, and it contained more works of architectural art than modern Paris. It has a dome larger than that of the Pantheon at Rome. It has one of the finest mosques in India. And there are ruins innumerable, some of them of suburb beauty, within the six mile of its walls. In grandeur of desolation it can rival Futtehpur Sikri. Add to this that the art of Bijapur is unique. It represents a style of its own, a particularly beautiful rich variety of Indo-Saracenic, that grew up of its own accord in the Deccan. I hope I have said enough to indicate the priceless value of Bijapur in the history of architecture.

For two hundred years the buildings of Bijapur had resisted with fair success the ravages of time, and the worse ravages of destroying monarchs and barbarous hordes ; but a more terrible infliction was in store for it ; in 1879, it became the chief town of a British district, an English colony took up its residence in the citadel, where the finest group of ruins existed, and the old buildings are disappearing more rapidly and more effectually than they did under the hands of any previous barbarians. The old destroyers, Time and the besieging kings, left marks on the buildings that added to their interest ; but the vandals who are now making hay of them have thought only of utilising the masonry. They have built them into bungalows and kutcherries, it is impossible to see what is old and what is new, the glorious art of the old architects is overlaid by the tasteless alterations of the modern engineer, and the whole has acquired an air of vulgarity that completely mars its beauty. The historic value is gone, but what is that ? The British Government has saved some hundreds of rupees a month. Why does it not pull down the Taj, and sell the marble ! Something *useful* might be done with the money. It is difficult to write patiently of the havoc that is at this moment being perpetrated. One visits the citadel. "What is that place ?" "Oh, that," says one's guide, "was such-and-such a palace. Now that it has been made *durust*, it is the Collector's or Judge's kutcherry." Clink, clink, go the chisels of the masons, for though a large amount of damage has already been done, more remains, and it is on this account that I beg you will give as much publicity as you can to the matter, and see if there are not in British India some traces of a public that loves art, that respects antiquity, and that will call out for the immediate stopping of this disgraceful affair, and the restoration of everything that is not irremedially ruined, to its ancient condition.

The first shock to his artistic susceptibilities that the visitor to Bijapur receives is to find the fine mosque attached to the wonderful tomb of Sultan Mahomed fitted up as a dak bungalow, partitions being built up between the arches to make separate rooms, and the whole whitewashed. Wherever nothing else in the way of improvement occurred to the exuberant imagination of the engineers who have been rebuilding Bijapur, they whitewashed the old places. So you will find the lovely little Mecca Musjid, built in stone, whitewashed ; and the great mosque attached to the tomb of Ibrahim, a magnificent building, unsurpassed by any of the buildings of Delhi for elaborateness of beautiful detail,—you will find this mosque completely whitewashed inside, and painted here and there with blue lines. And as to the Post Office, the playful fancy of our re-adapters of the masterpieces of the past to the material needs of the present, has displayed itself here in all its graceful delicacy. The Post Office is, or rather was, a jewel of a mosque, possessing all the peculiarities of the Bijapur mosque—the single dome, the strikingly graceful minarets, the thick heavy corbelled cornice—now its beautiful archways are built up, and grilled iron windows inserted, a horrid tin sloping roof is stuck on to its front like the peak of an English schoolboy's cap, to serve as a roof for a verandah ; the sacred building is full of clerks and covered with notice boards, and the most sacred place of all, the niche pointing towards Mecca, has been fitted up with shelves for books and lamps and bottles. Add to this that the lower part of the beautiful stone building is painted a coarse red, and the upper part white, and a faint notion may be formed of the degradation to which this gem of ancient art, the like of which for beauty and true artistic feeling all the engineers of the P. W. D. put together could not produce, has been subjected. But what matter ? Probably the British Government saves thirty, or at least twenty rupees a month. If twenty such heirlooms of the past be so *utilised*, the Government will save as much as the salary of a District Engineer. But, speak, oh, India ! Wouldst thou rather have those beautiful monuments of art, those triumphs of human genius, those leaves in the book of the world's architecture, those living relics of a grand ancient dynasty, or the District Engineer ? We complain of the Mahomedans for turning old Hindu temples into mosques. We cap them, we turn mosques into Post-offices. The Mahomedans pressed the old temples into the service of a purer religion, and a higher form of art. In transforming they beautified, witness Ajmere and old Delhi. In transforming, we vulgarise. The glories of the Post-office, into which this ancient consecrated shrine of monotheism, where those who are gone have bowed their heads in prayer and praise to God, has been transfigured, must be symbolized in a befitting way ; and the tin verandah roof will, if it lasts, stand as a monument of the prostitution of art to sordid utility.

If one ascends one of the higher ruins, and looks over the ancient city with its domes and minarets, and asks what the different places are, the same reply is given by the obsequious guide. "That was a mosque, now it is a bungalow," he says of a building that has lost all shape and comeliness in the transformation. "That," says he of a large building in the distance, "is the pucca jail. And that," pointing to a large dome, "is,——Sahib's residence ; and that was the Edega of Aurangzeb, now it is the police lines."

There is another aspect in which this business may be regarded. It is the taking of public property, or at least of what in every civilized Government should be regarded as public property, and devoting it to private purposes. The public is shut out from their ancient palaces and tombs they are private residences, and are shut off from the road by gates.

I have only described a small portion of the wholesale vandalism that is being carried out. I might mention how a lovely old gateway is being built up and transformed into a church. The masons have been hard at work, and the painters are now daubing it with atrocious colours. But I will spare further details. The close examination of the alterations, the renovations, the brutal re-adaptations that are being carried out in this glorious old city, this ancient Rome of the Mahomedans of the Deccan, must fill the soul of an Englishman, who has any reverence for the past, or appreciation of art, with feelings of indignation, humiliation, and degradation. "Do I belong, then," he will ask, "to a nation of barbarians ? Has Ruskin's teaching fallen dead on the ears of my countrymen ? Have the English in India no recollection of the abbeys and castles that are affectionately tended by the English at home ?" Upper India has had its period of vandalism, but that was before Mr. Fergusson described the treasures of Indian art. And now the traveller who visits Agra and Delhi feels with pride that no Mahomedan government could guard more tenderly the ancient monuments of Moghul art than the British Government does. A tablet in the wall describes how to Sir John Strachey India owes the preservation of these buildings. Bombay boasts of being an advanced province, but unless Bombay bestirs itself very soon, it will be able to boast of having committed the most thoroughgoing work of artistic devastation that the melancholy historian of the future will have to chronicle, and this at a time when public opinion was supposed to be enlightened.—I remain, &c.,

Bijapur, June 21. THEODORE BECK.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.
Thursday, June 23.
7-30 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clatterbuck.

THE ALIBAG LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Phœbe's" letter in your paper to-day refers to a misunderstanding for which I am not exactly responsible hitherto, but should be if I allowed it to exist any longer.

The Alibag Life-boat service, as originally constituted under Messrs. Elphinstone and Shuttleworth, consisted of two boats, both of which were manned for the stormy season only, when native coasting craft ply but little on the coast. As lately re-organized, it consisted of two boats, with one crew, kept up all the year round. One of the boats, as has already been said, has succumbed to age and bad weather, and the other is not likely to survive her very long.

It depends upon the public whether the matter is to end in a crew with no boat at all.

Of course, in such a case, we might do what our predecessors did, borrow fishing boats, or swim, but I can assure you from personal experience that these methods of rescue are inferior to life boats, in regard of the safety and comfort of all persons concerned.—I am, &c.,

J. W. SINCLAIR.

P.S.—It may perhaps interest "Phœbe" and other readers to know that the man who procured the crew to warn the Berwickshire, and afterwards commanded the Bhowani in last year's affair, died comparatively young, but quite broken down, this morning.

OPENING OF A FEMALE HOSPITAL AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 21.

AT a well-attended meeting held yesterday evening, the Female Hospital, which has been established in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, was formally opened by Mrs. Baker, the president of the local Committee. The Nasik branch of the Fund was started at a meeting held in November 1885 ; but owing to different circumstances no active steps were taken till the beginning of the present year. The local Committee at first decided to send a probationer to be trained in the Cama Hospital, but the woman who offered herself changed her mind, and as no one could be found to take her place, the plan fell through. The local Committee then determined to open a small hospital and engage as matron a midwife who holds a certificate from the Grant Medical College. As the accommodation in the present Civil Hospital is very bad, the Committee took a house in which a few lying-in patients could be accommodated, and out-patients could be attended to under more convenient circumstances.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Baker called attention to the many marks of private charity in the shape of temples and dharmshalas, and urged that the stream of charity might well flow in a new direction so as to support the new hospital. The honorary secretary, Mr. Hirpatak, then read a statement showing the history of the movement in Nasik, the list of subscribers, and the rules for the management of the hospital. Rao Saheb Gangadhar. Narsir addressed the meeting, dwelling at length on the advantages of the new hospital. Mr. Ganesh Shastri made a vigorous speech in favour of female education. Mrs. Baker, in declaring the hospital open, promised to do all in her power to contribute to the success of the undertaking, and pointed out that the thanks of the people were due to Lady Reay for having promised a contribution from the General Fund, and to Rao Bahadur Lalsunkar Umiashankar for the valuable assistance he had given.

The matron of the new hospital, Mrs. Umabai Kelkar, made a short and effective speech, in which she asked for the cordial assistance of the people, urged them strongly to give up the habit of applying for assistance too late, and expressed her willingness to give instruction to any woman who might wish to learn. The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the presence of several Hindu ladies. A speech from a Hindu lady was a thing probably hitherto unknown at a public meeting in Nasik.

The proceedings ended with the singing of the National Anthem by some of the boys in the High School, and with three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

THE STATE OF AFGHANISTAN.

THE announcement which was made by Reuter a few days ago, on a report emanating from Russian sources at Merv, that the Ameer had taken command of his army in the field, is discredited by later intelligence from Afghanistan. Reports from Cabul, dated the 14th instant, state that the Ameer was still there, and that his health was improving. Reinforcements have been sent to Gholam Hyder, Orokzai, in the Ghilzai country. Communication between Cabul and Kandahar is not seriously interrupted : the post still manages to get through to Kandahar, though delayed four or five days *en route*.

It was, it appears, the Hazara regiment which mutinied at Herat recently. The composition of this corps was half Kandaharis and Heratis, and half Kohistanis and Logaris, that is, men from the neighbourhood of Cabul. The latter showed a mutinous spirit, but the former stood firm, and their good example seems to have been followed by the remainder of the garrison, for the mutiny was summarily suppressed. The Cabuli troops are generally insubordinate, but they are not likely soon to repeat their tactics at Herat.

The Mahsud Waziris, who have so long been on their good behaviour, have now become restless, probably owing to the generally unsettled state of Eastern Afghanistan. Two small raids upon our territory have been reported lately. The scene of these was near the mouth of the Gomal Pass, and three water mills were burned. The tribe have also attacked a Bhattani village within the border, it is believed, on account of a private feud.

News which has reached the *Pioneer* from a trustworthy source confirms the original view taken of the *fracas* at Kirki on the Oxus. It appears that a number of Ersari Turkomans, subjects of the Ameer of Cabul, quarrelled with other Ersaris in Bokhara territory. There was a raid from the Afghan side and a scrimmage, in which a number of Bokharan Ersaris were killed ; and these were for political purposes described as "high officials" in the Russian accounts of the matter. It was really a tribal quarrel and nothing more.

The story of Sikander Khan, the Afghan adventurer, having been made Governor of Panjdeh by the Russians, is a very old one. There are reasons for believing it to be untrue, for Sikander was living quietly at Teheran so lately as a week ago.

The report has reached Calcutta that Sirdar Nur Mohamed Khan is purchasing rifles in Khost and getting the best arms he can. He is also enlisting Waziris, whom he intends to employ as cavalry, and is buying horses for that purpose. It is rumoured that fresh engagements have taken place between the Ghilzais and the Ameer's troops in the direction of Nankur. At first, it is stated, the Ameer's troops were successful, but eventually fortune favoured the rebels, who are reported to have been successful in the last engagement. Cabul cannot have many troops left in it now, and it seems doubtful whether the garrisons in Herat and Turkistan can be reduced and some aid sent to strengthen Cabul. The frontier is so full of Abdur Rahman's enemies that, if their word can be relied upon, the affairs of Afghanistan are worse now than they ever were since the revolt commenced. The Ameer of Bokhara is reported to have stopped the export of horses, south of the Oxus, towards Afghan territory.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	18 66	19 10	16 91	19 69
June 21, Tuesday ...	......	......	......	0 1
„ 22, Wednesday	......	......	0 3	......
Total...	18 66	19 10	16 94	19 70
Total corresponding date of last year ...	33 88	35 81	34 77	35 64

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	16	23
June 17, up to 10 a.m.	1	9
Total	17	32

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF'S INDIAN EXPERIENCES.

AT a banquet which was given in his honour at the Northbrook Indian Club on May 25, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, replying to the toast of his health, delivered an address recounting his experiences from the moment he embarked in the Rome, six years ago, to assume the Governorship of Madras until his departure from India after the completion of his five years of office. Time seems to have mellowed his thoughts, and the revised edition of his Indian reminiscences is not pervaded by the uncharitable spirit which dictated a good deal of his articles in the *Contemporary Review* in reply to Mr. Samuel Smith. He has, however, lost none of his self-complacency. In his speech at the Northbrook Club, he said little about his administration of the Southern Presidency, and in this, perhaps, he exercised a wise discretion ; but he took credit to himself for having made innumerable speeches from Tuticorin and Tinnevelly to the shores of the Chilka Lake, and written too long documents, each extending to the dimension of a small Blue Book ; and flattered himself with the belief that in the first of these he has succeeded in photographing the demands which the intelligent, level-headed portion of the native community were making on the Government, and the attitude taken up by the Government with reference to their demands. "If," he said, with a touch of the old self-complacency, "the same notion had suggested itself to Agricola or Pontius Pilate, historians would have been saved a good deal of groping in the dark." Before he got to work in Madras, he took three leading resolutions :—

> First to see with my own eyes and hear with my own ears as much as I possibly could. That was a piece of advice which you, Lord Northbrook, (who presided) gave me in private, and which I carried into effect by visiting, in my first two years, every single district in the Presidency. Secondly, to work on the lines laid down in a speech which I made at Elgin in 1869, in a passage containing an enumeration of our principal duties in India, to which you gave your approval in public, by quoting it in the speech which you made at the "Star and Garter" in August 1881. Thirdly, never to swerve one hair's breadth to left or right to court popularity or deprecate unpopularity. I certainly tried my best during the time I spent in India to do justice to the splendid task which had been assigned to me ; but although I remained longer at Madras than many of my predecessors, was most deeply interested in the work I had to do, and was assisted by many able persons, after all, 1850 days are only 1850 days : that is but a moment in a country where influences but little in harmony with our ideas, have been working through so long long a past. To prevent some mischief, to give a chance to some good men, to give an impulse to some good movements, to sow some good seed for the future which may spring up in other good movements—that is about all that any single individual can hope to do, either as Viceroy of India, or as Governor of one of the gigantic provinces into which it is divided. If you could abstract an area equal to the whole of Scotland from the districts directly under the Government of Madras, to say nothing of the neighbouring States which it supervises, it would still be about as large as Italy with Sicily and Sardina thrown into the bargain.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff however spoke more of his life in India than of the "grave concerns" which filled the business of that life. He declared that the life of a Governor of Madras, if he keeps his health—all, he said, depends on that most important and ticklish "if"—is a very agreeable one.

> The scaffolding of existence, which claims so much of everybody's time and energy under ordinary circumstances, is taken off his hands, and he can give the whole of his mind to whatever his hand finds to do entirely during the long—and if, like me, he has a horror of tiffin, unbroken—hours when the sun rides high in heaven. Exercise and pleasure belong to the morning and evening.

Of all his pleasures the keenest was that which he derived from the vegetation by which he was surrounded.

> The wealth of flowers amidst which we lived, alike on the plains and on the hills—a wealth of flowers which the possessor of ten Chatsworths could hardly command in this sunless climate was an unceasing delight. The gardens of Guindy need not envy those of Armida, and amongst the rolling downs of the Nilghiris, one of the most ancient pieces of the earth —which was looking just as it does now, æons and æons before many of her mountain ranges rose from beneath the bottom of the sea—you constantly come upon forest dingles in which the eye may distinguish more shades of green than one who has not beheld them would believe to exist. To all my vegetable friends,—from a mighty Bombax, which I saw in Travancore, and which must have been about 200 feet high, down to the tiny and ever present Evolvulus, which, though belonging to a widely different family, recalls to an English eye the Speedwell of our wood paths—I take this opportunity of expressing my unbounded gratitude.

The animal world was less to him than plants and flowers, for birds and beasts have the "detestable habit," not shared in by plants, of disappearing just when the student wanted to make their more intimate acquaintance. Nevertheless, a great many of them became a real part of his life in Madras, and the scant regard which our feathered and four-footed fellow-creatures paid to the difference between the inside and the outside of a house was highly amusing to him.

> I have seen the chattering little owl, which bears much the proudest name in the animal creation—*Athene Brahma* if you please, nothing less—perched on my sideboard. A cat and a jackal had a free fight in my private secretary's bedroom one night ; and I was once driving out with an aide-de-camp who observed : "I found a bullock drinking out of my basin this afternoon," on which a young lady, who was the third of the party, replied : "I found a monkey, with her baby, in my bath at Simla." I hardly think my countrymen in India make enough of the world of animal life by which they are surrounded. Few have the powers of observation possessed by the author of that delightful book, *Tribes on my Frontier* ; but many have much greater powers than they exercise. Two things struck me very much. Firstly, that nearly all the good stories, not imported from Europe and of purely Indian growth, which reached my ear while I was Governor, were about wild beasts ; and secondly, the curious fashion in which they and their doings found fashion their way into official reports. I will give, with your permission, an instance of both of these. A gentleman was shooting in the Anamalais, that is, "the hills of the elephants ;" and some of his attendants had got wild elephants on the brain. A most peaceable and well-disposed elephant, who had gone up with some of the baggage, getting hungry in the middle of the night, began to eat the thatch of one of the huts. An excited servant rushed in and exclaimed : "Elephant, sahib, must, must !" The sportsman, weary with his day's work, woke just enough to murmur : "Oh, bother the elephant ! Tell him he mustn't !" So much for wild beasts in private life, and here is an example of the way in which they intrude themselves into public life. I was reading a grave official report made by a police officer to his superior, with regard to the destruction of man-eaters in a wild mountain region, where they had been doing an intolerable amount of mischief when I came upon the following passage : "A few days ago I had gone out in the evening, armed with only a shot gun, when, turning round a corner, I suddenly found myself in the presence of a fine tiger. My old spaniel immediately remembered that he had pressing business at home, and I followed him to see what it was."

The ex-Governor, most people will be surprised to learn, found great pleasure in the climate of the plains of Madras. Some people will accept this interesting fact as further evidence of his eccentricity, and others will see in it an argument against the annual exodus to the hills. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, however, uses the "pleasure" advisedly.

> If you go out at 52 to do work in the tropics, the climate very soon lets you know whether it is going to behave well to you or not. If it does not like you it kills you, and there is no more to be said ; but to me it behaved, at least on the plains, quite admirably well. The mild summer climate of Ootacamund suits most European constitutions excellently, but was not very congenial to me, and my feelings towards it are rather those of esteem than affection. Yet another pleasure was the constant variety and surpassing beauty of the atmospheric effects. Who that has beheld it can ever forget the loveliness of the terrace at Guindy, under a full moon, or the nightly procession of the stars as seen from it ? Where, in Egypt or anywhere else, are there afterglows superior to those which are to be seen in January, looking westward from the Marine of Madras ?

Another circumstance that tends to make the life of a Governor of Madras pleasant is the occasional visit he receives from distinguished travellers from the West, bringing fresh ideas and new facts. This is what Sir M. E. Grant Duff had to say on that point :—

> I will not say that all who came were as interesting as Baron de Hubner, that compound of what was best in Nestor and Ulysses, whose memory—"wax to receive and marble to retain"—had been recording impressions of the most important events of our time since he began his diplomatic life in 1832 ; but all brought something, and the one thing which the Governor of Madras has to envy in the lot of his

of Bombay is that the latter sees a far greater number of persons coming from outside the Indian world.

Having briefly touched upon the energy with which Lady Grant Duff threw herself into works of benevolence and utility, and mentioned that the "warriors" by whom he was surrounded from the "young men" on his staff to his eminent colleagues Sir Frederick Roberts and the late Sir Herbert Macpherson (with neither of whom, by the way, he ever had any difference of opinion on any subject), were most agreeable. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff dwelt upon that "admirable institution," the European mail.

Nothing that I could possibly say would be strong enough to express my gratitude for the steadiness with which my friends kept me informed of everything which they thought likely to interest me. It would be invidious to mention names of persons either within or beyond the sound of my voice; but I could mention the names of some of the busiest men in this busy city who hardly missed a mail. We are constantly told that letter-writing is a dead art, and that people now correspondent only in "telegraphese." If anyone holds that heresy let him go 7,000 miles away and be cured of it. I am ready to maintain that never at any period of English history have better letters been written than a great many which I received, both from men and women, while I was in Madras; and that anyone who would try the same experiment, under precisely the same conditions, would be able to report precisely the same result. It would have been worth while to go for five years into exile if only to find how well one's friends stuck by one, and how uncommonly agreeable it was, in spite of all the pleasures which one left behind, once more to get back to them amidst the fogs and east winds of this ghastly climate. Some of them have asked me whether, like Lord Ellenborough, I had come back to a fatter world; to which I have replied: "No, but I have come back to a younger world." During my absence the sons and daughters of half the people with whom one lived have emerged from colleges or school-rooms and become personages. Shortly before I went away, when we were making up a Saturday to Monday party at York House, my wife said: "For God's sake ask somebody who belongs at least to the geological period." Now I find that everything is changed, and that the post-pliocene element in our society is very conspicuous indeed.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff concluded his address with the following passage, but in which he acknowledges the assistance he received from those under whom he had served and professes attachment to India:—

I trust that the Secretaries of State who are here to night will accept, and convey to all the other Secretaries of State under whom I served, my most emphatic acknowledgments of the uniform kindness, courtesy, and wise counsel which I received from every one of them. I trust that the Anglo-Indian officials and ex-officials present will tell all whom their voices can reach that the anticipations which I expressed of cordial support and assistance, from the Viceroy downwards, were more than fulfilled, and that the native gentlemen present will carry away the impression that few Governors who have ever landed on the shores of India have returned with stronger feelings of attachment to that glorious country, in promoting the happiness of which their descendants and ours are, I trust, destined to co-operate for many generations.

A FATAL BLOW BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

In February last, William Anderson, a railway guard, a European British subject, was charged before Mr. A. H. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Dharwar, first, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and secondly, with causing death by a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide. He was acquitted of the first head of the charge, but being convicted on the second, was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default of payment, to suffer two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid as compensation to the husband of the deceased woman. On the criminal return of the Dharwar district for the month of March last coming before the High Court, the record and proceedings were sent for, and the case was considered last week by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood.

The facts of the case were these:—The accused, a guard in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway, was committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having, at the Dharwar station, on the 24th February last, caused the death of a woman, named Chamna or Chimnabai, by striking her on her head, with his hand without any intention to cause her death, but with the knowledge that such a blow was likely to cause death, or bodily injury likely to cause death. To this charge an alternative charge was added by the Sessions Judge, under section 304A, of the Penal Code, of causing the death by doing a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide. The accused, the Sessions Judge remarked, had waived his claim to be dealt with as a European British subject, and claimed to be tried on either charge by the Sessions Court, sitting with native assessors as in an ordinary trial. Chimnabai was doing cooly's work with her son and brother, and was earning a sure livelihood on the railway up to the day when she was struck by the accused. Two small country-dogs, resembling one another in size and colour, were produced in the Court, one of which belonged to the deceased and her friends and relations, while the other belonged to the building at the Dharwar station occupied by the railway guards. On the day in question, the deceased's brother entered this building in quest of what he thought was his dog while the accused was there. The dog was claimed by the house-cook as his property, and the accused decided that such was the case. Accused laid hands on Bakshia, deceased's brother, and thrust or shoved him out of the bungalow. Deceased then came up, leading her dog with a string; she muttered something; a row ensued; and the accused struck her a blow with his hand on her right temple. She was taken to the railway station, where she lay down supine and insensible. She was finally removed to the Dharwar hospital, where she died the same afternoon, having remained speechless all the time. The Civil Surgeon's certificate left no reasonable doubt that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain, death being probably accelerated by the deceased's advanced age, 40 or 45 years, and an enlarged liver. The blow dealt by the accused was culpably rash. It could not be said to have been in any sense provoked, for the poor woman could at most have interposed on behalf of her relative, and her production of the dog, of which the latter was in search, should have tended to quell the dispute had the accused been in the least disposed to listen to her gestures or words. The blow was, in the Sessions Judge's opinion, unmanly and cowardly in the extreme; and it was the first time his Honor had come across an educated European in a good position laying a violent hand upon a defenceless native woman. His Honor took into consideration the fact that the accused had already spent full four weeks in jail, while he might well have been at large on bail, and earning his own and family's livelihood. The Court, concurring with both the assessors, convicted the accused of causing death by a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide under section 304 A. of the Penal Code, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships passed the following order in the case:—The accused having intimated personally his claim to be tried as a European British subject, the relinquishment of his right to be dealt with as a European British subject should have been made in the same way. The Sessions Judge should have questioned him personally on the point. The charge is wrongly expressed in the alternation; each head should have been definitely laid independently of the other. The accused's plea should have been taken to each head, not as a claim to be tried under "either" of them. The certificate of the Civil Surgeon ought not to have been received as evidence, though his desposition could be received under section 509 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The witness, Chauriappa, being a Christian, ought to have been examined on oath; so, too, should Arikamon. Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code has been wrongly applied to this case, wherein is it clear there was a criminal intent, not mere carelessness. The conviction should be changed to one under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code without alteration of the punishment under sections 439 and 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court for the reasons stated above, changes the conviction recorded against William Anderson to one under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code without alteration of the punishment under sections 439 and 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LOSS OF THE M. M. STEAMER MENZALEH.

The Shanghai papers received by the China Mail steamer, which arrived in Bombay late on Tuesday night, contains full particulars of the loss of the Messageries Maritimes Mail steamer, Menzaleh, which is one of the most remarkable stories of the sea. The following account of the disaster appears in the *North China Herlad*, of May 27:—

The Menzaleh left Hongkong on the 14th inst., for Kobe, and after overhauling the Anadyr and towing her here, immediately proceeded on her voyage to Yokohama with the mails and passsengers for Japan. All went well till the Saddles were passed, and for about forty-five miles further to the N. E. A light S. W. breeze was blowing at the time and the tide was running with the vessel, which was making headway at the rate of between 13 and 14 knots an hour. The passengers consisted of five Europeans, first class, namely, Messrs G. Adet, G Camprodon, Gordon Brown, and Mr. and Mrs Aston, five Japanese officers returning from Germany, two or three second class and three Japanese or Chinese. They were sitting down quietly to dinner and were discussing the events of their previous voyage in the Anadyr, when suddenly a great crash was heard, and the vessel lurched and trembled violently. At the same moment a seething shrieking kind of noise proceeded from the engine room, as if great masses of water had been suddenly dashed in the fires. The Captain at once informed the passengers that the ship was sinking. Indeed they had anticipated this intelligence. Orders were promptly given to lower the boats, the passengers at the same time being told to save their portable valuables and papers. The male passengers also lent what assistance they could in getting down the boats, and we are told by the Company's agent here, M. J. Chapsal, that the orders were admirably carried out, and that there was little or no confusion. Captain Blanc and the officers and engineers were meanwhile busy trying to ascertain the precise nature of the damage, but with the inflow of water and outrush of steam it was an almost impossible task. It was however at once apparent that the accident was caused by the propeller dropping off, and the machinery giving way, a portion going clean through the bottom of the ship before steam could be let off. The sea was running in with tremendous velocity through the rent in the bottom, and by the time the boats were lowered, about 10 or 15 minutes or so after the crash was heard, there were several feet of water in the engine-room, and the vessel appeared to be settling down. Mrs Aston and the stewardess were first put safely into the boats of which there were six in all. Provisions and water were carefully stowed in the boats, into which the other passengers, the Mail Agent, crew, officer, and Captain followed. Signals of distress had been meantime fired, and the occupants of the boats rowed a little distance away from the ill-starred vessel, which was every moment sinking lower in the water. A pretty high sea was running at the time. It was the intention of the Captain to keep the boats together, and remain about the spot till the vessel went down, as it was expected she would do every moment. But fortunately a passing steamer, the Glenshiel, which was going to Yokohama, had seen the rockets and came in their direction full steam. This was about 8 o'clock, the boats having been at that time in the water a couple of hours. A couple of boats were lowered from the newcomer and the position of affairs at once ascertained by Captain Donaldson of the Glenshiel. The occupants of the boats were taken on board and treated with the greatest kindness by everyone on the rescuing ship. A consultation then took place between Captain Donaldson and Blanc. A boat containing an officer from the Glenshiel and Captain Blanc went back to the sinking ship to inspect her with a view of seeing whether anything could be done to save her. Captain Blan was anxious for the Glenshiel to take her in tow, but Capt. Donaldson wisely determined not to run the risk of being pulled down along with her if she should sink, as seemed more imminent every moment. But some men were left on board at the pumps, by working which it was hoped that the ship might be kept afloat. The Glenshiel was anchored at a little distance off, and several journeys were made to the Menzaleh, for the purpose of saving what luggage and other effects could be easily got at. Several of the passengers accompanied the boats on these journeys and assisted in saving nearly all their baggage. The French Mail Agent went in one of the first boats to leave the Glenshiel and was able to secure and bring back the mail bags, which were seventeen in number. An anxious night, it is needless to say, was passed by those on board the Glenshiel, as they watched the water-logged vessel. But when the morning dawned she was still afloat, though lower in the water, and with the first rays of light, a hawser was got out from the Glenshiel and made fast to the mast of the Menzaleh by Mr. Frazer, Chief Officer of the Glenshiel, which was then turned back towards Shanghai. It was thought, when the Glenshiel began to tow her, that it might be possible to bring her as far as the Tungsha Lightship and to beach her on the North Bank. It is here stated that the French sailors having once got clear of the unfortunate vessel, could only with the greatest difficulty be got back to the ship to assist at the pumps, which were being worked meanwhile by some of the crew and even passengers of the Glen boat. The conduct of the men of the Menzaleh, while on board the Glenshiel, gave rise to much unfavourable comment. About forty miles, as near as we can ascertain, were made during Friday, and the two vessels came to an anchor for the night about seven miles N. E. ½ E. off the Saddles. The pumps were kept working until Captain Donaldson ordered his men back from the abandoned ship. The Glenshiel remained close to the disabled steamer all night. In the morning Captain Donaldson was once more ready to get the hawser made fast again, when it was observed that all his trouble had been in vain, as the Menzaleh was rapidly filling. In the comparatively smooth sea, and shortly before ten o'clock in the morning, she was seen to pitch forward and plunge into the depths head foremost. Her topmast could however be seen above water. The Glenshiel when all was over continued on her way back to Woosung where she arrived late on Saturday night. Some of the passengers and officers of the Menzaleh, including Captain Blanc, then proceeded on shore, stopping at the Hotel des Colonis for the remainder of the night. The agent here is unable to give an estimate of the value of the cargo, as the necessary papers are in Hongkong. It is stated that the Menzaleh lies in about 14 fathoms of water, which statement corresponds with the marking on the chart; whether it will be possible to raise her is doubtful, but a large portion of her cargo will probably be saved, as it consists of iron rails, which will not be much damaged by the water. We hear that she had 3,000 bags of sugar also on board which will of course represent a dead loss.

The following statement has been made by a number of passengers on board the steamer Glenshiel which sailed from Shangai for Yokohama on May 19, respecting the foundering of the Menzaleh:—

On Thursday, the 19th of May, we went on deck at a quarter past 8 o'clock and noticed rather a bright light on the port bow. At first we supposed this to be a junk, but presently we noticed a flash light and later on a rocket when the steamer's course was immediately altered and blue lights burned—later on we made out five or six boats steering for us and very shortly one hailed us and shouted that their ship was sinking, the machinery having knocked a hole in her bottom. Boats were immediately got ready and lowered, but we learned from the first French boat that the steamer had been abandoned as she was sinking fast. When the Captain of the Menzaleh came on board Captain Donaldson asked him through Miss Tompkins, whether there were any people left on board, as he had sent off two boats to his steamer, Captain Blanc said there was no one on board and described the accident and said she was sinking fast. Captain Donaldson then asked Captain Blanc to send his crew back to the Menzaleh and he would stand by until daylight—this he declined to do, so Captain Donaldson sent one of his officers and crew to save the mails, taking mail officer in the boat—all the mails were saved. None of the French boats would return to the steamer, but some of the officers went in the Glenshiel's boats to save their effects. Later on Captain Blanc was on board with Captain Donaldson. These boats were going to and fro all night, saving all they could. Captain Donaldson offered to take the Menzaleh in tow and at daylight next morning the first officer Mr. Fraser went on board with some of his own men to assist in making hawsers fast to the Menzaleh. On Friday morning one of the passengers on the Glenshiel, Mr. Lees, went off in another boat to the Menzaleh and remained all day working the pumps, etc. As early as possible on Friday morning a hawser was taken to the Menzaleh and made fast to her mast and the Glenshiel got under way with her in tow for Shanghai about half past eight o'clock. Eight or nine of the French crew went on board to assist in haulding the hawser on board, having done which they declined to do anything further to help to save the steamer and got into the life-boat which was towing alongside and only returned to the steamer for provisions and to get what property they could pick up. Later on in the day on the officer in charge refusing to give one of the French crew information as to the depth of water in the well he endeavoured to take the sounding line from the ship—the officer in charge thereupon gave orders that none of the French crew should be allowed on deck unless they were willing to take their turn at the pumps. Later in the day however two of the crew were found forward, and being ordered to get into the boat at once one of them in passing seized the sounding line which was lying on the deck near where the life-boat was towing and endeavoured to throw it overboard but was prevented. The French crew in the life-boat distinctly stated to the English crew on the Menzaleh that directly the steamer began to sink they would cut adrift without waiting for anybody, and fearing they would carry out this threat the officer in charge signalled to the Glenshiel to stop towing at dark, which was done, and both vessels anchored.

Twice when a boat's crew had to be made up the only men to be got were some passengers on the Glenshiel although French officers were standing round at the time and one of the crews was required to bring back the Frenchmen who were in the life-boat.

About 11 p.m. Captain Blanc said he would send 10 French sailors and 25 Chinese—the boat was alongside to take the former, but after a great deal of argument between Captain Blanc and his officers 6 French sailors were got, of these only 4 were got on board and the boat had to wait while the other two were being found. Again when asked why there were not 10 Captain Blanc said they were "sick," whereas they had been standing around a few minutes previously. At last they were got into the boat with their 1st officer and pushed off and then they refused to go and came on board again and some Chinese were sent in their places. Captain Blanc and his officers did what they could to make the men go on this occasion, but did not set an example by going themselves. On Saturday morning some hours were lost before a French crew could be got to the ship to fasten hawsers to take her in tow again. They rowed to the ship, went on board and got some effects, then rowed back again for the line. To all appearance the Menzaleh had not got much deeper during the night and there was every expectation of getting her into port—when suddenly she began visibly to sink and the idea of fixing hawsers had to be abandoned and the Glenshiel could only stand by to see her sink, which she did a few minutes after ten o'clock.

It is our unanimous opinion that Captain Donaldson, his officers and crew, did their utmost to save the Menzaleh, and we wish to record our opinion that the conduct of the crew of the Menzaleh deserves the severest condemnation, as not only did they not assist in any way in helping to save their steamer but actually put difficulties in the way of the crew of the Glenshiel and caused loss of much valuable time through indecision.

It is our opinion that if Captain Blanc had gone on board his steamer on Thursday night as Captain Donaldson asked him to do and worked the pumps, that the ship could have been saved.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

We quote the following from the circular of Mr. J. Jamaspjee, of Hongkong:—"During the past fortnight moderate settlements have been made. Dealers have had no encouraging response from the interior in consequence of the high prices lately ruling here, whilst the anxiety of holders to realize has established a decline of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale all round, the market closing weak. In No. 20*s*. the demand for superior threads has somewhat abated and rates have consequently given way about 50 cents. per bale. In other description values remain unchanged. No. 16*s*. have also shewed in the depression and prices here and there shew a slight depreciation. A decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale has been established in Nos. 12*s*. and 10*s*. which cannot be easily moved at quotations. The demand for Nos. 8*s*. and 6*s*. has almost subsided low as our quotations are. Nos. 14*s*., 18*s*., 22*s*. and 24*s*. are in very trifling stocks and entirely out of enquiry. It is given out that a shipment of about 1,373 bales Bombay Yarn may be expected here shortly from Singapore, the same being the damaged cargo ex s.s. Taitania, which vessel lately caught fire and had to land the Yarn at that port, where some of the Chinese dealers of this port have proceeded for the purpose of purchasing them at public auction. During the fortnight arrival 8,510 bales, sales 6,314 bales and unsold stock 13,954 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 2,439 bales and Japan 505 bales. Latest advices from East Coast, and Shanghai report a quiet market with but little business doing in consequence of high rates, but a better feeling is reported in Japan, where a good demand exists for favorite chops of No. 20*s*. at ruling currencies."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nuddea, which arrived in Bombay, yesterday, brought in a cargo of timber from Moulmein (June 7.)

The steamer Kingdom, 1,413 tons, cleared yesterday, under Captain H. M. Roberts for Port Said, laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Greystoke, 1377, tons, Captain P. W. Sherwood, arrived in Bombay yesterday, in water ballast from Cardiff, which port she left on the 17th May last. Her Agents here are Messrs J. Mackintosh and Co.

The Hall Line steamer Kirky Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed last night for Liverpool laden with a miscellaneous cargo and with the undermentioned two passengers on board;—Mr. J. Hamilton and Dr. G. H. D. Gimlette.

The steamer Inchrhona, 1496 tons, Captain J. MacDonald, and consigned to the Captain, brought to Bombay on Tuesday last, a cargo of 2971 tons of coals for the G. I. P. R. Co. and four deck passengers from Liverpool, having left that port on the 14th May last.

The steamer Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain A. Stabell, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Middlesbrough (May 21) from whence she has brought out a cargo of railway plant for the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and a stow-away native. The Captain is the ship's consignee.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Clyde, 2,236 tons, Captain E M Edmond, R N R, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Sydney (May 25), with her Majesty's China and Australian mails on board. She called during her voyage at Melbourne, Gleveln, Hongkong, Colombo &c. The following is the list of passengers: Messrs J Walker, C Duberly, W Duberly and F Clarke, (for London), Mr L W Vernon (for Brindisi), Mr Fenton, (for Calcutta); and Messrs Hamilton, Finlay, Maltrew and four natives, (for Bombay) from Sydney. Mr and Mrs Peyton and Mr A Boyd, for Auckland for London; Mr and Mrs Diggens and child—from Kochhampton, for London; Mr Gimoni and two daughters (for Brindisi); and Mr Green (for London)—from Wellington; Mr H Reeve, Captain Stanley, Mrs Huntswan, Mr G A Evans, Mr S G Buckland and Mr H Sayell, (for London) and Messrs H de Freyne Ffrench, T Norman, R Burton, Bowman Lawrie and three natives (for Bombay)—from Melbourne; Dr H Patton (for London) and Mrs Stack, child, infant, ayah and Miss Oldham (for Calcutta) from Glenelg; Mr Swan, from Singapore; Mr F A Bethune, from Hongkong; Lieut H Flood, from Yokohama; and Miss Mackillengin, from Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22nd June, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manitoba ..	...	......	A B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.& A. Graham & Co
„ Khedive....	..	Loggins	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Geelong	11 9	Creecy	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
„ Darien......	1680	A. Hurrell......	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Draco	..	J. Douglas........	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Ellora	1471	J. Gellert	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Federation..	...	......	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Etna..........	1478	Brearson..........	N	Noonan P.Dewji
„ Cuba..	1373	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Darwin	1680	R. Williams	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. Errant..	2286	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont......	..	Bocquet	Off side.	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Titania	2011	S. Merza		J. Jannie, Esq.
„ Congo	..	......		McCulloch &Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Hamphries... ...		Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Clyde (s)............	Edmond	Sydney, &c.
	Brookfield (s)	Stabell.......	Middlesbro', May 21
	Greystoke (s)	Sherwood ..	Cardiff, May 17.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave..........	Moulmein, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Kingdom (s)........	Roberts	Port Said.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, for London via Karachi.
„ Java, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Talavera, for Amsterdam.
„ Merton Hall, for Port Said and Liverpool.
„ Khedive, for China and Australia.
„ Nizam, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Geelong, for China and Australia.
„ Deccan, for China and Australia.
„ Greystoke, for Naples.

The following vessels were loading yesterday:—
Steamer Taif, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
„ Akola, for Zanzibar.
„ Clyde, for London, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival—June 22.

Peters, Surg-Major, Bo IMD, on duty, from Burma.

Departure.—June 22.

Fell, Major, Bl, 8th Hussars, on duty to Meerut.

EXPLORATION IN ALASKA.

Mr. W. H. Seton Karr, F.R.G.S., who joined the *New York Times* expedition to Alaska, has published through Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. the diary of his explorations in that little-known land. It is a most interesting book as may be gathered from the following extracts.

MARVELLOUS SCENERY.

Mr. Seton Karr regards the scenery at Yakatat, on Bering Bay, among the Alaskan Alps, as the most wonderful of its kind in the whole word.

The mountains are covered with snow and glaciers from sea-level to summit. The air of early morning in latitude 60 deg. N. is exceedingly transparent, while the vastness of these mountains ranging as they do from 16,000 to nearly, if not quite, 20,000 feet, impress the beholder under these conditions with the sensations of their being too ethereal to have any actual existence, or that they cannot be anything except some unholy illusion that must dissolve and disperse when the sun rises. And this is to a certain extent what happens. It seems to be just what Dore might have conceived as an imaginary view of mountain scenery in the planet Mars. . . . Imagine Mont Blanc placed close to the sea-shore with its whole height visible as measured from the sea-level; then imagine Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, placed upon the summit of Mont Blanc, and the total height thus reached would fall short of the summit of Mount St. Elias. The latest estimate of its height by the Coast Survey has made it nearly 20,000ft., with an error either way of a few hundred feet. St. Elias—the last and highest mountain of the range, and the nearest to the sea—stands on a broad base, from which it rises like an Egyptian pyramid, straight, regular, and massive, from an icy plateau of enormously extensive glaciers. Could a blind man be brought to Yakatat, and have his sight restored while each morsel of the panorama, commencing from the east, was separately presented to his view, he would exclaim at first that nothing could surpass its grandeur in that direction; than, as his gaze would gradually be shifted round to the west, still loftier mountain-ranges would disclose themselves, till he would think he must surely have arrived at the climax. Higher and higher yet they would rise as Mounts Cook and Vancouver were passed in review, while words would fail him to express his astonishment as last of all his eyes would rest on Mount St. Elias, the crown and summit of all possibilities or impossibilities of grandeur, seeming to rise sheer out of the Pacific Ocean with a leap. From Elias eastward, a semicircle of enormous peaks surrounds the Bay, gradually dwindling in importance and in height, even the smallest of them being a double mountain; while far back towards the east, from which we had come, Mount Fairweather which is 16,000 feet in height, glistened with opalescent light above the forest-trees.

AN INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

At Yakatat one of the party bought of the Indians a charm hung on a string and resembling a small whetstone, which puzzles them for a long time. At last an interpreter discovered that during three days previous to starting out, sealing the Yakatat Indians are not to scratch their backs with the hand; but when the irritation becomes absolutely unendurable they may use such stones as these like scrapers. Any man violating this rule will probably be drowned—accidentally.

A MORAINE OVERGROWN WITH FOREST.

On the way to St. Elias, or the Great Mountain, as the Indians call it, progress was barred by a huge buried glacier overtopped by immense masses of moraine and overgrown thickly with shrubs and trees, which were becoming disordered and destroyed by reason of the slow but irresistible movement forward of the mass, urged on by the pressure of the glaciers behind. Now and then avalanches of stones rattled down the slopes, ice protruded in places, and torrents burst up through the stones.

I conclude we should have to cross the river somehow to the other glacier, which was smoother, the ice-mountain-moraine being formed of movable and sharp boulders, and densely overgrown with brushwood and shrubs of beech, birch, and fir. It was an extraordinary spectacle. How far the thicket continued, or where the moraine ceased and the ice came to the surface was impossible to guess. The highest point visible was 600ft. above the river. The top was evidently moving over the base a few feet daily, and kept rolling trees and stones, as the ice melted, on to the river plain below. A constant undermining of the base by the river was going on and milk streams gushed out from half-way up as well as from under the base. In two hours we approached the spot where the river issued from an ice-canon, penned in between walls of ice. Icebergs and stranded blocks of ice strewed the banks, others were floating down with the current. A few yards higher up the river issued from under the glacier. The mountain moraine had bridged it over. The two glaciers had met together and hushed its murmur. A mighty river as large as the Thames, had disappeared from sight as completely as if it had never existed.

HOW THE TREES GROW IN ALASKA.

Any photograph of the forests during a perfect calm would give the idea that a violent easterly wind was raging, the tortured and wind-torn branches having grown and fixed themselves into the position given to them by the strong prevailing winds, stretching their petrified and supplicating arms towards the west.

SALMON IN COUNTLESS NUMBERS.

At a small inlet at which a boat was landed one day, a small brooklet, but a yard wide and three inches deep, trickled from the woods across the beach. It was completely crowded with salmon; and the water, not being of a sufficient depth to cover them, their backs were bare.

There appeared to be truly a greater bulk of salmon than there was of water in the brook. Anywhere in a length of ten yards of the stream was food enough for us for a week. I followed the brook some twenty yards up its course, until fallen trees and damp bushes turned me back, and everywhere the surface was a mass of the moving and swaying backs of the foolish fish. Some had insinuated themselves into extraordinary and seemingly inaccessible positions, and could neither advance nor retreat without landing themselves high and dry. The stream was gradually rising. From the tent-door, through the smoke and rain, I watched the salmon ascending the streamlet. The sight from the brook-side was as of a vast fishmonger's slab, as there averaged twelve salmon to every two square yards of water. Some had been edged and pressed on to dry land by the very crowds of their companions, and were shuffling over the beach to regain their native element.

LIFE AMONG THE COPPER INDIANS.

At Nuchuk Mr. Seton Karr found the diary and the record of the experiences of John Bremner, the only white man who has ever lived among the Indians on the Copper River. Mr. Seton Karr prints this diary, permitting Bremner to "tell his own story in his own quiet way and in the language of his class, phonetically spelt and unpunctuated, but laconic, forcible, and unencumbered with redundant verbiage." Here are some of the entries:—

Sept. 10.—Nothing to record onley that I am tormented with misquiters thar name is legion.

Sept. 30.—The river is full of floating ice this morning, as cold as it is in November in God's contrey and the princeple food of the inhabitants is rabbets they appear to be a cross between the jack rabbit of the plains and comen cotentayl that are lotes of them around here.

Oct. 14.—Snowing hard been at it all day, and I have been with the negroes in Africa and the natives of Australa and among the Indians of the plains, but of all the dirty divels I ever was with the Ma Nuska can beat them two to one. They take the hide of the rabbit and then boil him guts and all . . . thar clothes are never taken of till they fall of or rather rot of the women all take snuf and I have never seen one of them wash her hands or face since I have been hear so you can judge how they look and still the man watch them like a cat would a mouse . . .

Nov. 28.—This is a quire contrey October was verey cold November has been quit pleasent a man could go around in his shirt sleaves and not feel cold.

Dec. 4.—Pleasent I hant had a coat on for the last four weeaks, and the Ma Nuska have been having a revulution after the fasion of thar white brothers the old Cheif had got poor and being old and blind he want able to fead the hungry divels that come to sponge on him and so they toke his throne and gave it to another . . . it is looking bad for me the Ma Nuska have killed three Col China and the Ma Nuska are nearly scared out of wits thay just brought me a report that the Col China have murdered the storekeeper that keeps the Co. store on the Uycon somewhear near the mouth of the Tinenah the Ma Nuska say it was Tinenah cuses that done it but they are such d—— liars I dont know wheather to beleave them ore not.

Jan. 4.—The Ma Nuska have got it into thar heads that I am a big medicen and one of them came to my cabin earley yesterday to get me to go and see his wife he said she was going to die if I did not go and cure her I went with him about three miles through the snow and found that the most that ailed the slut was dirt . . . I gave her eaght of Haynes piles and then made them strip her clothes of and scrub her from head to foot when they had got through scrubing her I made a mustard plaster . . . her husband has been to my cabin to-day he says she is all right now he thinks me the boss medicen man I want the doctor when he writes to tell me if I treated the case properly.

Jan. 11.—I had to go about four mils to-day to see a sick young one the fools think I can raise the dead. . . . Thare was an old woman in the house in the last stage of consumption and the fools wanted me to cure her I told them that the Bing Tyon up aloft said no that she must die and that I could not do anything for her.

Jan. 14.—Verey cold froze water three feet from the fire I went yesterday to see how the Ma Nuska preformed at a funral thay told me a young woman had died and they weare going to burey her soon after I got thare one of the women began to chant a sort of tune in a low tone and preasently all hands joined in and thay kept geting louder and louder till I had to stuf my ears thay made such a noise after a while I thought I would have a look at the corpse I puled the cloth of her face and while I was looking she opned her eyes she want near as dead as thay had thought it appears she must have had some sort of a fit aneyway it bursted up the fund she lookes to be as likeley to live as aney of them.

Feb. 2.—The natives are scatring of from this place they squat here till they have eat all thar dried fish and stole nearley all my grub never hunted at all and now thay are half starved serves them right I wish thay weare more starved.

In a postscript the writer of the diary sums up thus:—

Not a bad contrey to live in if it want for the rascals that live in it if the divel is the father of liars he has got a fine lot of children up here and as for stealing I defy the worald to produce a more expert lot of theives thay have stole nearley all my grub thay broke in to my cabin while I was away up the river and stole all my tea and sugar and two sacks of flour and worst of all nearly all my tobacco I have onley one sack of flour left no tea or sugar.

OBSERVATIONS AT ALDERSHOT.

Thirty years ago the town of Aldershot did not exist. To-day its inhabitants number over 15,000 and are rapidly increasing. This is the civil population only; if we add the troops, with their wives and children now in camp and barracks, the number will be about doubled. Some years ago, in an article in the *St. James' Gazette*, I said the place looked poverty-stricken, and so it did; but since then it seems to have prospered somewhat. Many of the shops boast of plate-glass windows; while large buildings like the "soldiers' homes" and "institutes," of which there are several, a handsome soldiers' mission hall, the monstrously ugly Aldershot Institute, a huge brewery, a substantial new post office, and two banks have given the town an appearance of importance and stability that was altogether wanting when I visited it before. Furthermore, it now glories in the possession of a local board, which probably talks as much as any other board in Christendom, and does as little. In spite of these signs of progress, however, much of the old appearance of wretchedness remains, and will continue; for the jerry-builder has marked Aldershot for his own. I am well acquainted with his works in London and elsewhere; but I have seen nothing so bad as his doings here. The newer parts of the town consist of streets of houses which combine pretentiousness, fragility, and meanness in a way and degree quite indescribable.

Considering that the camp made the town, and that its business to a great extent depends upon the troops, it is surprising how little interest in the soldiery the town people display. Familiarity, indeed, seems to have bred more contempt than is usual in garrison towns. Even the splendid spectacle of the birthday review attracted comparatively few of the towns-folk; and sham fight are as nothing in their estimation. A slight exception, however, is presented on a fine Sunday morning, when a moderate number of people stroll out to see the cavalry brigade returning from All Saints' Church. This, a large and fairly handsome red-brick building, stands nestling among trees and shrubs on a slight eminence at the top of the Avenue; the Avenue being a broad straight road bordered with chestnuts, running between the cavalry barracks and the infantry blocks: and, on a sunny morning, there are few prettier sights than that of the troops, dressed in their best and brightest, marching to the music of their bands down the little hill that leads from the church-door to the road.

The stranger, however, centres all his interest on the soldiers. In a way he is forced into this. He is startled out of his sleep at 5 a. m. by a gun; and if he is staying near the barracks, he is kept awake by the bugles sounding the reveille, and after that by "the Queen's drums" which, accompanied by the fifes, are beaten with splendid vigour for quarter of an hour or so. And from that time till ten at night there is an almost incessant round of buglings and trumpetings, varied at intervals by all manner of band-playing, gun-firing (by electric current from Greenwich and otherwise), drumming and fifing, and the awful sounds emitted by an instrument appropriately called "the hooter." It hoots the town and its hoots the camp; it has even been known to hoot the general commanding the division; but most of all it hoots the wretched mortal who desires to sleep in the early morning. The best thing he can do therefore, is to get up at once; but if he should linger in vain efforts to slumber, he will discover that the poet's phrase of "the cock's shrill clarion" is no mere figure of speech—in Aldershot, at all events. I know several cocks whose crowing is wonderfully like a distant bugle call which from constantly hearing they have unconsciously learned to imitate. This, at any rate, is my explanation of a curious fact.

Another thing that the visitor cannot help noticing is the abounding evidence of work. There is always something going on. On field-days, of course, you find the bulk of the garrison busy on the Long Valley or the Fox Hills; at other times, if you don't find the battalions drilling on their own parades of a morning, you will discover them at the butts, or otherwise engaged in one exercise or another. Almost every turn in a morning's ramble over the outskirts of the camp brings you face to face with military work of some sort. You gaze at a distant sky-line, to find it suddenly capped with a regiment of cavalry, or dotted with vedettes; a break in the trees shows you a battery of artillery tearing across the Long Valley in a cloud of dust; and that splash of scarlet, surrounded by little dots of the same, in the green hollow, is a company of infantry employed upon its education. Here and there, too, you are sure to come across little knots of signallers waving their blue or white flags. There are parties of buglers practising their calls—and very cheery the sound is; the noise of a drooping fire comes from the ranges at Cæsar's Camp; and on the roads you meet odd-and-ends of transport, fatigue-parties, and squads of men marching to or from the butts, their gloomy looks suggesting an utter detestation of musketry practice. I have seen a good many of these squads, and they always seem unspeakably miserable, and the sergeants in charge of them in an unusually bad temper. Is the cause of this bad scores?

All this activity proceeds uninterruptedly till dinner; after which there is considerable relaxation; except for the recruits (who are emphatically "kept at it "all the afternoon) and the fatigue-parties, which was numerous, and are to be seen carrying, or carting various things hither and thither, clearing gutters and ditches—in short engaged upon the hundred and one odd jobs that have to be done in a large camp. Thus, it may be said, that should the British taxpayer take a walk round our chief military station just now he seeing all this energy and perhaps being impressed with the appearance on parade of what is in England a fairy strong division, would probably return home with the belief that, so far as the army is concerned, he is certainly getting something for his money.

A peculiar feature of Aldershot is its police arrangements. Besides the local constabulary, there is a detachment of the Metropolitan Police, with a station of its own; but both make themselves scarce. The latter I have not seen at all, though I have been here for a month or two; and the former very seldom, except two of them who regularly appear near the theatre during the evening. The most prominent guardians of law and order are the military police, locally called "provosts." Originally, I believe, this force consisted of a temporary selection of men from the regiments in garrison, the only mark of distinction from their comrades being a broad lettered band worn round the cuff. Now, however, they are organized as a permanent force with a distinctive uniform. They patrol the town in bodies numbering from three to about a dozen including a non-commissioned officer in charge. I speak of those on foot; the mounted branch patrol usually in couples. These last have a good time of it on the whole. Splendidly mounted, smartly dressed and well equipped, they ramble about the district looking down on the world at large with serene condescension; thus strongly contrasting with their less fortunate comrades, who march slowly along the streets, cane in hand, with a mixed air of boredom and devotion to duty. They are under the command of the provost-marshal. In the evening they are strongly reinforced by the regimental pickets, and are overlooked by a gorgeous personage whose position seems akin to that of a police-inspector. He can enter every public-house or place of entertainment for purposes of inspection; and though he cultivates an aspect of the most extraordinary austerity, he has been known on occasions to yield to the glamour of the stage so far as to linger for a minute or two, and even to smile an iron smile at some stroke of fun. The soldiers come into the town in considerable numbers; and on the whole they are remarkably well-behaved.

There is one day in the week on which nothing very important seems to be done, unless we except the business of practising the music for the service on Sunday. As you pass along the barracks on Saturday mornings you will be arrested every now and then by fine music, which leads you to wonder whether barracks are provided with organs and organists. It is the bands practising the chants and hymns; and the long-drawn legato notes of the Church music admirably played upon the combined brass and wood wind instruments, reproduces exactly the effect of an organ. This, however, is not the only sound peculiar to Aldershot barracks. Of an evening the noise is wonderful. Not that anybody can be blamed; but the combination of scores of sounds—of clatterings up and down stairs, slammings of doors, miscellaneous shouting and laughter and unexplainable bangings all echoing and re-echoing from wall to wall across innumerable quadrangles and parade-grounds—produces a confused roar that passes all description. One moonlight night, walking across the romantic country of which the Long Valley is the beginning, I went some few miles before I ceased to hear that roar. But even then I was within hail of the bugles. The footsteps of the last pair of sweethearts had died away; forwards the road ran white and straight until it vanished in the gloom of the gorse; on either hand dark still pools stretched mysteriously away. The only sound that broke the silence was that of some unfamiliar water-creatures calling to each other from pool to pool; until, as I turned homeward the "Last Post" rang out, distant but clear. And, somehow, I could not but feel something curiously touching in that last long high note, as of farewell.—*St. James's Gazette*.

GIBRALTAR AS IT REALLY IS

The *St. James's Gazette* is publishing a series of Military sketches. The following gives a view of "Gibraltar as it really is":—

During his first few hours in Gibraltar an Englishman is deeply impressed with the strength and importance of this the most ancient of our Mediterranean possessions. He walks past long lines of bastions built of massive masonry; he sees guns in every direction—guns lining the bastions, guns frowning from the far-famed galleries, guns half concealed in the foliage of the Alameda Gardens. The whole peninsula appears one vast and impregnable fortress. On every available spot is a battery or a barrack, a magazine or a store, a hospital or a prison. There are guards and sentries, pickets and patrols, firing of morning and evening guns, locking up of gates, and regulations for the exclusion of aliens unprovided with official passes: in a word, all the pomp and circumstance, if not of glorious war, at any rate, of vigilant peace fully prepared to draw the sword at any moment. The stranger, of course hurries off at once to see the galleries; and here the first impression is most gratifying to his national pride. He climbs the north-west and north face of the Rock by a series of cyclopean tunnels, pierced at intervals by cell-like embrasures, each of which contains a gun and a pile of ammunition ready for use; while branching off from the main galleries are other tunnels, which lead to powder-magazines and stores hewn out of the very bowels of the mountain.

It it impossible not to be struck by the enormous amount of labour which has been expended in constructing these vast works, especially those executed during the Great Siege (1779-83)—the third attempt which was made in the eighteenth century to wrest from our hands the conquest of Rooke, the key of the Mediterranean. The views from the embrasures are most picturesque, and at every moment recall some fresh incident of that magnificent defence when the British garrison of 6,000 men successfully held their own against 61,000 French and Spanish troops, supported by a fleet of forty seven ships of the line. From the western galleries the Bay of Algesiras lies spread out before you, its blue waters dotted with felucca-rigged fishingcraft, but near our shore disfigured by long lines of shapeless hulks on which is stored the coal supply for our shipping. You proudly think of that memorable day in April, 1782, when from the Spanish camp, the French Bourbon Princes, destined in a few short years to become the pensioners of England, witnessed the total failure of that bombardment which all Spain had flocked to see, and which it had been confidently predicted would crush our garrison and win back the Rock.

A long steep climb in mysterious semi-darkness brings you to a great cavern full of guns; and you look out to the Northward over the Spanish lines into Spain, with the glorious panorama of the purple sharp-peaked mountains of Ronda stretching far away to the eastward towards Malaga. This battery is many hundred feet above the sea-level; the cliff out of which it is cut is almost perpendicular. Far below you is the North Front, with a line battalion at drill, looking for all the world like little red ants. All this is classic ground; for it is the scene of the great sortie of November, 1781, when 2,000 British troops sallied forth against the besieging armies, attacked and destroyed their batteries, and spiked their most destructive guns. In a still higher gallery is the embrasure through which flanking fire is directed along the eastern face of the rock, designed to prevent any repetition of the daring enterprise of 1704; when, during the first siege, which followed close upon our capture of the fortress, the gallant Figueroa succeeded, with 500 Spaniards, in scaling this tremendous precipice.

As long as the visitor remains in the galleries he is in a measure under the spell of these stirring memories; he fondly persuades himself that in our hands the Rock is still an impregnable fortress. But, as soon as he returns to the town and calmly thinks over all that he has seen, strikes him that he has been under some illusion. He remembers that there are very few fairly modern decent-sized guns mounted in the galleries. There are some 80 pounder guns, but the enormous majority of the cannon which guard the land approaches to the Rock of Gibraltar are (incredible as it may seem) smooth bore 32-pounders. There is a battery immediately in front of the casemate barracks at Landport Gate, meant to sweep the neck of land which connects Gibraltar with Spain. This battery is armed not with machine guns, not with quick firing shell guns, but with 32 and 64 pounder smooth-bore muzzle-loading cannon! There is not a machine-gun or a quick-firing shell-gun on the Rock; and, to tell the painful truth, the only really modern serviceable cannon in the place are two 100-ton guns and four 38-ton guns. These are fired once a year in fear and trembling lest evil should befall them. As in the galleries, so on the bastions, the majority of the guns are 32 and 64 pounders, with some few heavier pieces; none of which, however, would produce much effect upon a first-class ironclad. Thus to defend ourselves against bombardment by an enemy's fleet we can only rely on two guns of 100 tons and four of 38 tons: surely a most dangerously insufficient armament in these days.

In another respect, again, Gibraltor is deficient as a base of operations. Not only would it need much protection from the navy, and thus hamper the movements of our ships, but it possesses no dock where any serious injury to an ironclad could be repaired. In peace time this want is not felt. There is every appliance for repairing ships at Malta, and on the Atlantic side of Gibraltar the Spaniards have a dock at Cadiz: which would, however, obviously be closed against us in time of war. It is easy to imagine a naval battle in the Mediterranean, by which our ships might be cut off from Malta and be compelled in a damaged condition to pass the useless Rock and cross the Bay of Biscay before reaching a dockyard under the British flag. The civil population of Gibraltar, the merchants and trading classes, are anxious to build a dock for commercial purposes, and have offered to do so at their own expense and to yield to Government important rights over it if the authorities will give them a site for the purpose: an offer which appears to have been consigned to that official limbo where everything receives "careful consideration."

Reference has been made to the hulks moored in the Bay of Algesiras. They contain the coal supply for our steamers, and in time of war that supply would be worth its weight in gold, almost, yet for the protection of these hulks against boat or torpedo attack only two torpedo-boats have been provided. The garrison is perfectly conscious of the shortcomings of the armament of the Rock, but powerless to prevent it. They only know that modern guns are promised, promised, promised, and never come; and that year after year returns go back to Pall-mall showing the number of cannon which on paper are at Gibraltar, and the actual deficiency among them. When the modern ordnance will really arrive no one can guess. Let us hope that they may be mounted on the Rock before a war is forced upon us by some nation which, taking Gibraltar as a fair specimen of our unreadiness, thinks that the time has come to loot the richest and most undefended empire in the world.

AMERICA, ENGLAND'S GREAT COMPETITOR.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for June contains a suggestive article by Mr. James Keith on the subject of English and American competition :—

When thoughtful people consider for a moment the great, the enormous disadvantages under which the people of Great Britain have to fight the commercial battle of life with the same English-speaking people in the United States they will simply marvel at what we in the old country can do under the circumstances.

It is a popular and well-founded belief that the Americans are a very clever and ingenious people, but I hold that the people of Great Britain are equally clever and ingenious, if not indeed much more so, and that we only require to be put on the same footing with them to run even with them still, if not to beat them in the race.

What are the advantages that the Americans have over us in this country ? I need only for my present purpose name a few. Invention, which is the life and soul of progress to any nation, is welcomed and encouraged by the Government as well as by the people of America : the Government makes it easy for inventors to patent and protect their inventions, the fees for any single patent only amounting to the sum of £7 for a period of seventeen years, and a body of experts being provided to see that every invention is novel before a patent be granted, thus insuring its value and giving it the best possible protection if the patent comes afterwards to be disputed.

TAXATION.

At present the Americans pay no imperial taxation whatever, the whole Government and Civil Service expenditure being paid out of the import duties ; there are no church rates in any shape or form, there being no established church (though it is a thoroughly Protestant and Christian country, the people more church-going and the ministers of religion better paid than in this country) ; the local taxes are much less in proportion than they are in this country, there being nothing like the grinding poverty and misery that we have here.

EDUCATION.

Every child is thoroughly educated in America at the expense of the nation, and education is therefore free ; it is also compulsory. This insures an educated people at little cost, and tends towards the enlightenment and progress of all classes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America comprise thirtyeight separate States, populated in all by sixty millions of human beings speaking the English language ; every State makes its own laws and governs itself in all local matters, thus insuring good government without legislative arrears in each State, and allowing the Imperial Parliament at Washington ample time to deal with purely imperial affairs.

AGRICULTURE.

The farmers in America as a rule pay no rent for the land which they till—they own the land which they occupy and everything in it, while owing to climate and other conditions, splendid crops are the rule, and not the exception as with us in this country. Farming in America is therefore a profitable business at which farmers make money, and they can well afford to send us their surplus stuffs at a low price after satisfying the wants of their own country. In a country where farming pays and flourishes abundantly, every other trade and profession flourishes in like proportion, and plenty and contentment reigns.

FOOD.

Provisions of all sorts in America are very cheap, much cheaper than with us in the old country, cheap though we think our food may be, therefore the cost of actual living is very low ; and though clothing, luxuries, labour and attendance are considerably dearer than in this country, still the average American working man lives 100 per cent. better than the average working man does in Great Britain, because he has higher wages and cheaper food in greater variety.

RESOURCES.

The natural resources of the United States are enormous ; in wood, coal, minerals and metals of all sorts it is, without doubt, the wealthiest country in the world. The means of transit, by water and by rail, are as perfect and as complete as it is possible to imagine, being, in fact, unsurpassed by any series of countries.

Many other advantages might be mentioned, but I have said enough to show that it need not surprise us to find that a country possessing such advantages, and under such conditions, should at the present time be at least twenty years ahead of Great Britain in invention and in commercial and political advancement.

It will, I think, be at once seen where we have to look for our rival, in commerce and in arts and sciences, in the present as well as in the future ; and that if we can by any possibility keep ahead of or even abreast with the people of the United States, we can quite well afford to ignore all the other older and slower nationalities of the world, and still hold our own in progress and prosperity.

On our present lines, however, it is utterly impossible for us to keep pace with our own great competitor, and it behoves our people, and especially our statesmen, to be stirring.

What are the disadvantages under which our people in Great Britain labour ? Our disadvantages are indeed many, and I will name a few of them, in the order in which I have placed the advantages of the American people, that the contrast may be more clearly seen.

INVENTION.

When I say that, practically, invention is discouraged by the Government in Great Britain I simply state the naked truth. Until very lately the Government of this country made it as difficult as possible for inventors to patent and protect their inventions. Now, to be sure, it is a very little easier in the earliest stages to do so. But this slight concession was only granted after a committee, in England and in Scotland, of inventors and others interested in inventions had kept the subject alive at their own expense, and had for years denied their country's grievancesin this subject into the ears of unwilling statesmen. To show how trifling was the concession granted, I need only mention the exact state of the case as it at present stands. Instead of paying £7 in total fees for a period of seventeen years, as in America, the poor inventors in this free country of Great Britain have to pay the Government the sum of £154 in Government fees, during a period of fourteen years, for every single invention patented and carried through to completion. That is, the inventors in this country have at the present time to pay twenty-two times as much to the Government, for a shorter period, as the inventors in the United States pay to their Government for a longer period of protection—which, when the difference granted for protection is taken into account, gives the ingenious and inventive people of the United States fully twenty-six times the advantage, in every patent, over their brethren in Great Britain. It will be understood of course, that the cost as I have stated only refer to the fees paid to the respective Governments : there is always to be added the sum payable to the patent agents for preparing the necessary formal and legal documents, and for the preparation of the drawings, &c., but these additional costs are about the same in both countries.

Unfortunately also in this country, owing to our peculiar laws, it is not possible for an inventor of small means to retain the protection granted to him, and for which he pays so dearly, on any valuable invention, should a great public company choose to appropriate or infringe the said invention, as, though the lower law courts may decide in the inventor's favour every time he cannot follow the appeals, say, up to the House of Lords, and ultimately he must, in these circumstances, lose his case as well as his invention for want of being able to continue the fight with hard, hard cash.

This is one phase of law and justice of this country, about which we boast so loudly in our foolish ignorance. To me it seems as if the law in this case was constructed specially for the benefit of the rich and mighty, and as if justice, forsooth, could be bought only by the longest purse.

There is no body of experts provided by the Government to inquire into the novelty of any invention before allowing it to be patented, and patents are practically granted indiscriminately to all who can afford to pay for them. The consequence of this is that a patent granted in this country gives no warrant that the invention is novel, and it has not the same value as a similar patent granted in the United States. If, again, a patent in this country turns out to be valuable its novelty has generally to be decided afterwards in the law courts at enormous cost, to the ruin, as a rule, of the patentee, and to the ultimate loss of the country. The United States Government considers that an encouragement of invention benefits the country and gives a stimulus to the genius and inventive faculties of the people ; it very wisely does not attempt to reap a revenue from the brains of its people, but it rather puts a premium on invention—instead of unduly taxing it—by running the patent office department most efficiently but yet as economically as possible. The British Government, on the other hand keeps invention at a heavy discount, by taxing it at a rate out of all reason, and by reaping a large revenue annually from its most talented and progressive countrymen.

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

IN the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Charles Dilke discusses the political position of the United Kingdom, regarding the possibilities of a Russian invasion of India, he says :—

When I declared that we could hold our own upon the Indian frontier, I believed in the possibility of our being able in the event of war, without dangerously reducing our force at home to pour troops into India, and also to organize an expedition for an attack on Vladivostock. Since I wrote the Russian article to which I allude grave doubts have been thrown by Lord Wolseley's speech upon our ability to do even this. There are many who, knowing that we have in India a large native military police, think that we could put in line against the Russians virtually the whole of the white army and the whole of the native army too. This is a dangerous delusion. There are many scientific officers who have seen the Russian troops, as I have seen them often, and who believe, as I believe, that they are the best soldiers in the world. Those who do not fully take that view are generally of the opinion that most of the Russian troops are of this quality, and that others of this regiments are very inferior to the average. It is certain, however, that if transport difficulties prevent the possibility of the attempted invasion in India by an overwhelming Russian force, the troops who do advance beyond Herat will be of first-class quality. Picked men will be sent upon this expedition, and it is simply idle to believe that our native regiments, going into action with about four white fighting officers each, and liable after a few minutes of hot fire to find themselves commanded by a subaltern just out from home can be counted upon to stand up to picked Russians. No man knows the Indian army better than Sir Frederick Roberts, and no man is more popular in its ranks, but I feel certain that upon this point Sir Frederick Roberts cannot be quoted upon the optimistic side. We shall be happy if, in the event of a Russian attack upon India, we can count upon our native army to keep watch over the enormous forces unfortunately maintained by native princes, and to hold our communications against possible attack. I repeat what I have said before, that if we can spare the best of the Punjab cavalry, the Bengal lancers, and the Goorkha, Sikh, or Pathan infantry to send against the Russian force, we must estimate for an equal number of British troops to be left behind. No doubt in the course of time the native Indian army will be reformed, and we may live to see the day arrive when we may even rival the Russian themselves in giving scope to the military energies of the picked men among subject populations ; but I have in these articles to deal with facts as I find them and I speak of the Indian army as it exists at the present moment.

To hold our own then upon the north-west frontier, and to carry the war into Russian territory by an attack upon Russia's Pacific shores, is the most that we can expect to be able to do. With a Chinese alliance, which we ought to be able to gain and to retain our position in Manchuria would be very strong. It is there, and there only, that in the event of war Russia can be bled to death for of the attack upon the Caucasus and the attack upon Cronstadt both of which Colonel Malleson originally recommended, I fear that the one and the other are both equally unlikely to succeed.

Major Buxton has pointed out in his admirable book that armies must be supported to exist for the purpose of fighting battles, and that an army which should be unable to wage war, would be worthless. "Yet according to the tests which he gives us by which to estimate the existence of a real army it must be admitted that while we have an army in India, we have no army at home in England. The notion that, although we have not an army at the present time, we should be able suddenly to collect one in time of war, is a dangerous delusion which ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. When Sir E. Hamley brought before Parliament his very doubtful suggestions for the defence of London, in which however the doubtful point was not the need for defence or the danger of the present situation, but the character of the suggestions made, a Radical member rose to protest against "the assumption that we ought always to be spending money on military and naval armaments." He went on to say that "periodical panics were much to be deprecated, as they caused great expenditure from time to time, and that we could not afford to lavish our treasures upon expensive armaments if we were to supply the people with free schools and technical instruction" ; but it is doubtless whether the freedom of free schools will in itself enable us to resist invasion, or whether the gain to our trade by technical instruction is not neutralized by the increase of risks against which it seems reasonable to insure. If periodical panics cause great expenditure it is perhaps because our military situation is such that panic from time to time is certain to occur ; and while one may agree that it is undesirable to spend money by fits and starts, it is hardly an unjustifiable "assumption" to contend that such interests and such a trade as ours should be insured. If this Radical member had, instead of following Lord Randolph Churchill, suggested to us considerations which confirm the notorious facts that we are not at present getting sufficient value for the money that we spend, his remarks might possibly have produced a more beneficial result. Now, in his reply the Secretary of State for War went beyond the already very terrible statements in his memorandum, and deliberately informed the House of Commons not only that, in spite of our immense expenditure, "military stores have been allowed to fall into a condition absolutely unjustifiable," but "that economy has been more than once produced by an absence of all stores." On another day he said "Batteries would in time of war be absolutely useless without ammunition columns. We have at present not one of these columns, or any organization for furnishing them on the outbreak of hostilities." It is against such horrible treachery to the interests of the country that we have to guard in future, and it is not the Randolph Churchill policy or the new Radical Policy which will help us to guard against it. For men who have not made a special study of military affairs to promise to save five millions a year upon the Army and Navy Estimates is somewhat rash ; but economy has always a sufficient surface popularity to make it worth while for us to combat steadily every suggestion of the kind, and to ask at least for chapter and verse as to the manner in which the saving is to take place, and at the expense of what department of the service. If, on the other hand, we were told that the money which we spend is not well spent at present, and that we do not get value for it, then the economists would be able to work along with the army reformers, who to a man agree with the justice of this view. I am sorry to say that the more enquiry one makes, and the more time one spends upon the Army and the Navy Estimates the more one comes to the belief, nay, I might almost say the certainty, that while we have a small efficient white army in India, even in India the greater portion of the troops we nominally possess, are non-efficient, and in England, with an equal expenditure, our army in a modern sense may be said to be non-existent. In these days armies cannot be forced like mushrooms, and, however, great the patriotism and the military aptitude of Englishmen—and I for one certainly do not undervalue them—a sudden rush on London by a small well-trained army would find nothing before it but a mob. The opponents of all military expenditure are apt to talk as though fortification were an admitted waste of money, whereas it is a military axiom even with the most economical of Powers, such as Germany, for example, which never spends an unnecessary penny, that "fortification is the most economical way of securing a position from attack," leading as it does to direct economy in war by enabling the defenders to be made less numerous, an in peace in the lesser cost of maintenance as against that of other means of defence. In this country we not only have no army in spite of our expenditure, and no defence of our commercial ports such as in these days they undoubtedly require, no protection of our coasts and of our coaling stations sufficient to enable our navy to exercise to the full its powers, but by the absence of all these things we expose ourselves to the certainty that sooner or later we shall have suddenly to do our best, probably unavailingly, to make up for our deficiencies by lavish expenditure in the most uneconomical way possible.

There is a difficulty in obtaining consideration for these views when a Conservative Government happens to be in office. The chief organs of the press are in this case too commonly silent, and the "service-members" and the House of Lords are powerless. There is always upon the Liberal side a general desire to associate Liberal with the principles of economy and of peace, and if a Conservative Government under pressure from Lord Randolph Churchill diminishes expenditure upon one point or resists the necessity for increase upon another, the Liberals are afraid to criticise ; on theo ther hand, when the Conservatives are in opposition any such economy is certain to be met with a storm of outcry both from the Conservative party as a whole, and from every member "of the services." Full criticism is insured in the one case and absence of criticism is certain in the other. But, after all, Liberals ought to remember the great Liberals and even the great Radicals, who have insisted, in the interests of peace itself, on the maintenance of the defensive strength of England, and every Englishman should at least be willing to face the full discussion of the question whether we are in a fit condition to defend ourselves at the present time.

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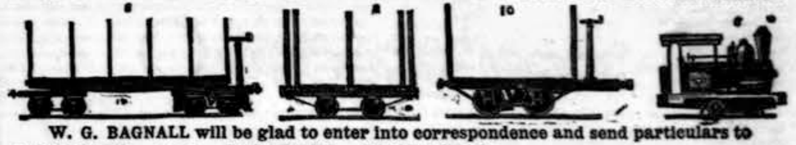

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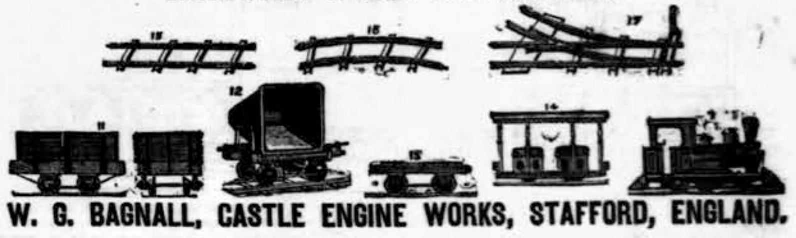

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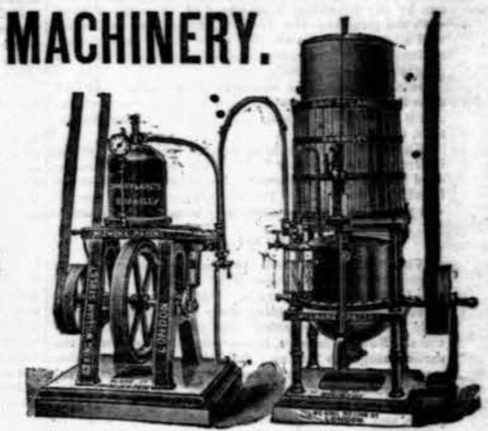

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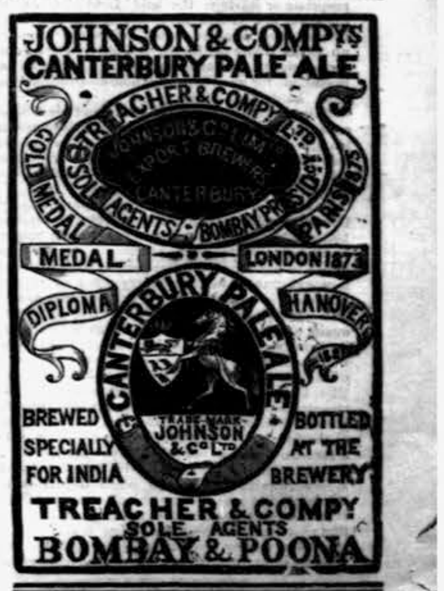

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